THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1937—VOL. XXX, NO. 4

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Campaign Stirs Roumania

Japan's "Keep Off Grass"

Franco-British Agreement

¶ **Roumanian Election**—Hot and heavy comes the bombardment of rhetoric in the Roumanian tussle for political control. Behind the fierce fighting is a perpetual question: Will King Carol be given authority to continue his personal regime? Four groups oppose the royalist stand-patters, the National Peasant Party, predominated by a fanatical democrat, but supported in this instance by former Iron Guards who constitute a large block of Roumanian national Socialists. • Thus an affiliation between fanatical fascists and fanatical democrats fight a political clique which would keep King Carol in power not because of his strength, but because of his personality.

¶ **Manchoukuan Recognition**—Now bouncing back from Italy's recognition of Manchoukuo comes Japan's conviction that the act is a "bomb hurled against the League of Nations." Japan interprets Italy's act as of special significance since a phase of its struggle with China rests on recognition of the Manchurian puppet state. Brown-faced optimists expect Germany to follow the lead of Italy. They see a stimulation of trade between Manchoukuo and Italy as a possible consequence, leading to the investment of Italian capital, the effects of which may percolate through Japan's clouded economic pot. • But Japan apparently forgets, as Italy apparently forgets, that "recognition" carries with it no possibility of evasion of the ultimate effects of an immutable law of just recompense.

¶ **Japanese Rights**—Washington goes to the tap-root of Japanese ambitions in presenting its objection to Tokyo's assumption of authority in Shanghai. In its note to the aggressor's of the East, it reiterates its demand for equal voice in ultimate settlement of questions arising out of the hostilities in China; it denies Japan's right to claim special privileges; it insists on the doctrine of the "open-door" in China in contradistinction to Japan's interpretation of any "Monroe Doctrine" in Asia. Simultaneously Great Britain and France make similar protestations against the seizure of receipts from the Shanghai customs. • These protests, however, are of somewhat the same nature as a "No Trespassing" sign. They are warnings to Tokyo against assuming that it has the right of way through the status quo of the Orient.

¶ **Presidential Message**—As President Roosevelt bobs over the tide-swells among the Florida Keys, giving line to his lure, the trailing bait left in Washington in the shape of a Congressional message, attracts the law-makers in the gamey waters of Capitol Hill and sets them moving swiftly for action. The Senate and House Banking Committees meet with every symptom of expediting the $16,000,000,000 home-building plan submitted by the President-who's-gone-a-fishin'. Briefly the lure to prosperity—a prosperity which some economists say was scared away in 1932 by Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to co-operate with retiring President Hoover—this lure is the reduction of down payments on low-priced homes, limitation of interest charges, reduction of mortgage insurance premiums, insurance of mortgages for certain types of apartment buildings, encouragement of new large-scale rental properties, permission for national mortgage associations to finance large projects with blanket mortgages, revive government-insured loans for modernization and repairs. • The program appears to be an effort to induce private industry to do what it would probably have done anyway had it been left alone—namely, approach the lure of an opportunity to make a profit.

¶ **Franco-British Parley**—"We have looked at the whole world about us and . . . on all topics we find ourselves in complete agreement." Thus speaks French Premier Chautemps as, rising from the green baize table in Downing Street, heads of the British and French governments complete, with great affability, a two-day survey of common problems concerned with diplomatic sore spots of the world. As the conferees dine with King George, a communique is drafted reiterating Franco-British unity of purpose on international questions. It now may be taken as an accepted factor for conciliation that Britain and France are willing to consider concessions to Germany in mandated territory in return for German co-operation toward European peace. Germany's reaction is not promising, however, Berlin holding that the right to German colonies will not be discussed on a barter basis. On the other hand and despite strong pressure from pro-German sources, the London conferees show no inclination to turn Germany loose in the chicken-run of central Europe. Thus it appears that Paris and London are willing to concede to Berlin solely in the sphere of colonial mandates. • But a "balance of power" stronger than any agreement between nations constantly operates to the advantage of nations who respect and observe high principles rather than loud threats.

In the Boston Section:

Boston's traffic problem easy to solve, McClintock says.
Wide front of Federal agencies interested in Revere.
Ipswich and Hamilton ready to speed caravan on way.
CCC opens survey to train men for available jobs.

***And* News From All New England**
In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

All Latin America Cool To Foreign Anti-Red Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A digest of Latin American opinion indicates that no South American country is yet likely to join the ideological alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy against Communism, but several states have been spurred by the dramas of the Rome ceremony and the Brazilian coup d'etat to intensify their individual campaigns against the radicals and "Reds."

However much sympathy there may be for the fascist drive against communism, South Americans by and large have a profound distaste to being trapped in the ideological strife. They also feel that the doctrinal alliance sealed at Rome may portend a formation of rival alliances on a vast scale with which it is not in their interests to become involved. Another reason is their conviction that the democratic ideal—however modified here after the Latin American fashion—offers a safe middle path between the two extremes.

The Brazilian episode caused some pointed neighborly speculation, however. La Prensa, sentinel of the Argentine press, was thoroughly alarmed for a time and recommended that all South American nations abstain from participating in the "dangerous" Comintern alliance. Even El Mercurio of Santiago, invariably sympathetic to campaigns against communism, thought "countries like Chile" had better remain neutral in this kind of warfare.

Warning by Chilean

When it was first suggested from Rome and Berlin that Brazil contemplated formal association with the Rome agreement, Joaquin Edwards Bello, editorial writer for La Nacion in Santiago, warned: "If Vargas [Brazilian President] proposes any Mussolinian stroke of this kind, Brazil will cease to be an American republic."

Although other writers were not so blunt, local reactions from the Rome pact appear to have established at least a formal view that an ideological combination would be entirely inconsistent with Pan Americanism and the democratic peace set as a goal by the Buenos Aires Conference resolutions of last January. And the newly revised concept of the Monroe Doctrine, to embrace the foreign policies of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Alaska Demands Air-Mail Service To Help Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Airmail connection with the continental United States is contemplated as the next step in Alaskan progress. Letters, telegrams, resolutions are urging upon Postmaster General James A. Farley and the Post Office Department such an airmail route to be established ready for the business season of 1938.

Last year was the Territory's heaviest travel and trade year. More than ever it is feeling the need of ways of communication and transportation with the "outside." The proposed international highway from the States through British Columbia into Alaska and the Yukon is being equally urged.

Airmail service is already established within the Territory. A fan-like route serves Fairbanks, Anchorage and Nome. Following this comes the route between Juneau and Fairbanks for which bids are now being called.

A tremendous Alaskan business in gold, fish, and furs and tourist travel is carried on with this city as the trade terminal.

Wallace Replies To State Critics Of Planning Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Congressmen demanded whether the seven geographical regions proposed under the Roosevelt regional planning measure will replace the 48 separate states, as Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, appeared before the House, River and Harbors Committee today to defend the bill.

Gov. Leslie Miller of Wyoming was also on hand as a second witness to point out that the new regional boundaries will be drawn so as to tri-sect his own native State; in other words so that part will fall into one section, a second into another, and the third into still another. In some alarm, Governor Miller appealed for homogeneity of Wyoming and demanded with some asperity whether the torn fragments would be administered from the State capital or the new regions.

Congressmen accepted or attacked the Miller thesis. Opponents of the ambitious new measure rubbed salt into Governor Miller's wounds by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Spoils System In Post Office Hit by League

Plea Made to Senators to Put Three Higher Classes Under Civil Service

For Ramspeck Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—A strong plea for placing the 14,000 first, second and third class postmasters permanently under the classified civil service—where they are now retained only temporarily by executive decree—was addressed to the Senate Committee on Post Offices by the National Civil Service Reform League.

The committee has before it the McKellar bill requiring presidential appointment and senatorial confirmation of postmasterships. Contending that "passage of this bill would perpetuate what has been for many years a discredited system of selecting postmasters primarily on the basis of political acceptability rather than business capacity," the league asked the committee to support in its stead the Ramspeck bill placing presidential postmasters in the classified civil service without term.

Superior to Other Bill

The Ramspeck measure provides that incumbent postmasters with satisfactory records shall serve until their present four-year terms expire, after which they may be reappointed without term after non-competitive examinations.

"While this bill is not an ideal measure, it is far superior to any other bill now pending purporting to change the method of appointing presidential postmasters," the league declared.

Referring to the McKellar bill, the league said: "The passage of this bill would perpetuate what has been for many years a discredited system of selecting postmasters primarily on the basis of political acceptability rather than business capacity. . . .

Inefficiency in Changes

"Even though the rank and file of the postal service are selected solely on the basis of competence, good administration and efficiency cannot fail to be threatened so long as postmasters are chosen mainly for political reasons and changed with every change of Administration. . . .

"For many years the Presidents and Postmasters General have recommended that presidential postmasters be placed in the classified civil service, both for the benefit of the postal service and as a protection to Senators and Members of Congress against intolerable political pressure in favor of individuals importuning appointments to postmasterships.

"The President has through executive order sought to safeguard the appointment of competent persons as postmasters. The Ramspeck bill would perpetuate these safeguards. S. 3022, on the other hand, would nullify them for all time."

Statesmen Toil in World War Aftermath

By a Staff Artist

Colonial Mandates and Erection of New States Left Many Problems

Engaged in Recent Talks to Find a Way to an Agreed Peace Are: (1) Camille Chautemps, French Premier. (2) Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister. (3) Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary. (4) Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister. (5) Viscount Halifax, Lord President of the Council, Britain, Who Went to Germany for Discussions With Reichsführer Hitler and Other German Leaders

Reich Colonies With Concessions? Peace Aims Guide Talks at London

Course of Democracies Is Scanned—War's Futility Found by Victors

The Background

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The two-day meeting of the British and French Premiers and Foreign Ministers in London to iron out major political issues, serves once more to show how the so-called fortunes of war operate long after the fighting has ceased. They seem to set forth more conclusively than ever the futility of warfare. Leaders of the two chief victorious powers of the World War have come together to see what can be done in face of the increasing pressure from defeated Germany. That pressure has become all the more insistent in that Germany enjoys the support of Italy and Japan, who have swung over from the side of the victors to that of the vanquished, and gained considerably by the transaction.

Five years ago no one would have dreamed that today the chiefs of the two great European democracies would be coming together to see whether they should give Germany a free hand in Czechoslovakia and Austria or whether they should negotiate a return of the mandated colonies. Yet those are known to be among the leading topics of the Chautemps-Chamberlain talks.

What has happened in those five years to take the initiative away from the dominant democracies and to hand it over to those whom they sought to keep under control?

Turning Point in 1933

The rise of Herr Hitler early in 933 marked a turning point in more ountries than Germany itself. Until that time French post-war policy, with a predominantly rightist lant, and with the unyielding Poincaré setting the tone, had been in he ascendant. Britain, under a weak Conservative regime, or the first experiments in Labor government, largely followed France's lead.

During that period France pursued a vigorous continental policy, involving stern repression of the young German republic. Poincaré sent troops into the Ruhr in 1923

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Japan to Recognize Rebel Side in Spain

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 30

The Japanese Cabinet announced today that Japan tomorrow would formally recognize the Spanish Insurgent regime of Gen. Francisco Franco.

The action is regarded as the immediate sequel to Italian formal recognition of Manchoukuo on Monday.

Nations which have recognized the Franco regime: Page 3.

Open Door Ideal Back of the U. S. Protest to Japan

SHANGHAI, Nov. 30 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, the American Consul General, protested to the Japanese Consulate today after a Japanese naval crew seized an American-owned steam launch and lowered the craft's United States flag.

The launch, owned by the China Foreign Steamship Company, an American firm and agent of the Roosevelt Line, was seized as it lay along the French Bund.

It was understood Italian authorities also protested against seizure of two vessels flying the Italian flag.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The United States, acting simultaneously with Great Britain and France, has gone to the very root of the Far Eastern crisis in its note to Japan.

Passing over immediate and specific questions arising out of the hostilities, it restates with insistence the claim of the Western powers to an equal voice with Japan in any ultimate settlement in China. It denies the Japanese claim to special rights and special interests.

The justification advanced for Japan's invasion of China is the existence of a special Japanese "Monroe Doctrine" position in Asia. The justification advanced for the entire diplomatic approach of the Western powers is the doctrine of the Open Door in China.

In themselves, the changes already affected in the Chinece maritime customs machinery are not considered particularly vital. But American diplomacy made its most important and insistent move on this point because it is over this question of the Shanghai customs that the two basic conceptions have met and joined issue more concisely

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

British and French Agree on Early Conference of Mandate States

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—The first concrete outcome of the highly successful Franco-British talks which were concluded here today is to be informal discussions at an early date between the mandatory powers with a view to seeing what concessions can be offered Germany in the colonial sphere.

The French and British statesmen, according to statements issued today, also plan broad consultations with other powers, looking toward a general settlement of world unrest.

They are unanimous, however, that any concessions to Germany in the colonial field must be in return for a German contribution to general European appeasement.

This is a diametrically opposite view to that taken in Berlin where it is stressed that today Germany's right to colonies cannot be the subject of "barter."

Thus there is still a long way to go before the rpad opened by Viscount Halifax's talk with Reichsführer Hitler approaches a solution of the European peace problem.

Outlining the results of the conversations before the House of Commons today, Prime Minister Chamberlain declared that Germany's

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Aquarium Hobby Wanes as Prices Of Fish Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—It is easier to find fancy fish today than fish fanciers. As a result, the tropical fish aquarium as a hobby is on the decline in the eastern part of North America, but interest in the hobby is increasing in Great Britain, Australia, Germany and California.

This was explained by William I. Innes, Philadelphia, judge of the tropical fish section at the Royal Winter Fair here and an authority as a tropical fish fancier, in an address to members of the Toronto Aquarium Society. In his opinion the turn will come too for Canada and the eastern states.

Guppies, swordtails, platys, moons and other types of miniature tropical fish are now being bred by only about half the number of fanciers as was the case a few years ago, he continued, giving as reasons overproduction and lack of a sufficient market.

It is possible to breed fish faster than to develop an interest in the hobby, and this resulted in a drop in prices, which in turn destroyed the interest of would-be fanciers, as there is not the same thrill in owning a fish worth 20 cents as when it is sold for $2.

President Asks $175,000,000 Cut for Roads

Second Message in Budget Balancing Drive Would Lop This Sum Yearly

Urges Swift Action

Opposition at Once Arises by Democratic Senators and by Road Builders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Proposing progress toward budget balancing by means of a cut in federal highway spending of about $175,000,000 a year, President Roosevelt's second message to Congress in as many days opened up a new tack for the encouragement of business.

This time it is sound fiscal policies and a balanced budget—long urged as the essential bases of the national economy—which are held out as an encouragement in the current business situation. Yesterday the hopeful factor was announcement of a financing structure, under governmental auspices, expected to open the way for something like $16,000,000,000 of housing expansion in the next few years.

Immediately upon reading of the President's highway message, opposition sprang up in Democratic circles of Congress. Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, co-author of the Hayden-Cartright Law which governs highway expenditures; Senator Pat McCarren (D) of Nevada, and Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Nevada, expressed strong dissent. They come, it is to be noted, from less populous states where the federal contribution to roadbuilding is vital.

Claims Contract With States

"It seems perfectly plain to me," said Senator Hayden, "that we have established a contract with the states to match funds they raise and that we cannot consistently carry out this message and repeal the 1936 act at this time. I believe that those who advised the President in this matter did not convey to him the full information. It seems to me that Congress must refuse to repudiate its contract."

Senator Ashurst added—and some auditors thought he spoke out of his experience in guiding the Supreme Court bill earlier this year—"There has been for 30 years a constant grasping by the executive departments for more power. I think Congress knows more than the Secretary of Agriculture about how and where roads should be built."

The two messages open up curiously different routes to a similar objective. Monday's message looks toward pump-priming, but with private money. Today's message is aimed at economy—the end of the pump-priming of the Federal Government—by restricting highway spending over 50 per cent. Thus, the present viewpoint is that the Government may limit its flow of gently irrigating purchasing power (the pump-priming) even below the present greatly reduced totals as compared with immediately preceding years.

Road Builders Protest

Since a balanced budget has been the prime demand of private business, the newest message is counted upon to foster further confidence in national business opinion. Whether it will or not remains to be seen. As it became apparent how deeply the Government's current deflation of expenditures was pressing, business opinion expressed in Washington has become somewhat less enthusiastic for economy. Authorities hazarded the view that the diminution of government expenditures had cut off purchasing power too rapidly, that the pump-priming should "taper off" more slowly. And today the American Road Builders' Association issues a statement severely attacking the President's proposal. It's Charles M. Upham, engineer-director, who advocates increased highway spending in the familiar 1933 words as "a pump-priming operation to help private business stave off another depression."

The President's proposal, which calls for immediate special session legislation, is to reduce the annual contribution the Federal Government makes for highways from the five-year average of $298,000,000 to a top limit of $125,000,000. Already, for the fiscal year 1938, a total of $38,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress, but the authorizations above this sum total $200,000,000. President Roosevelt proposes to cut this latter amount in half. He would appropriate $100,000,000 for the fiscal year 1939, and $100,000,000 for 1940.

Specific Recommendations

Thus, for the current fiscal year, total federal expenditure for highway would be only $38,000,000, as against a five-year average of eight or nine times as much, and the drop in the next fiscal year, 1939, would be from nearly $300,000,000 to $100,000,000, while in 1940 and thenceforth, the President recommends that a roof of $125,000,000 be placed over such spending.

Mr. Roosevelt urges two immediate legislative steps: (1) cancellation of the 1939 authorizations prior to Jan. 1, 1938, so that the Secretary of Agriculture will not be forced to contract for $214,000,000 in highway allocations among the various states; and lay down policies limiting future spending to $125,000,000 a year "for 1940 and for each of the next few succeeding years."

He further urges changes in the present method of first authorizing appropriations, then allocating the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Intimate Message From Washington

Failure at Brussels Flicks U. S. Back to Washington and Europe Reverts to the Old Diplomacy

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 30

World diplomacy has adjusted itself with startling swiftness to the collapse of the Brussels effort at group action against an aggressor. That collapse meant much more than it seemed to on the surface. It was, at least for the time being, a blow to the concept of a "democratic front," including the United States, against the dictatorships. It was a crucial test of a development which began when the League of Nations attempted economic sanctions against Italy. From that moment until now, American diplomacy has been intermittently seeking to integrate the United States into the framework of group action. The effort reached its culmination just before the Brussels Conference opened.

This orientation of American diplomacy has been a much more important factor in world affairs than the great majority of Americans realize. Its abandonment is even more important. Between last week, when the Brussels Conference adjourned, and today, the whole approach of Europe's chancelleries to current problems has changed. The group-action approach has been shifted into the background. The other members of the potential "democratic front" have turned to old diplomacy.

A by-product of the change is a sudden relegation of Washington to the diplomatic sidelines. A month ago this city held a vital key to world affairs. Every other capital watched with intense interest what happened here and the corridors of the State Department clattered with the excitement incident to the importance of the role the United States was playing. Washington was not only fully informed of everything going on, but was taking an active hand in much of it.

Europe Turns to Old Devices

Today the State Department is uninformed of what Lord Halifax found at Berchtesgarten and, even more significant, is uninformed of what the French and British are talking about in London. Europe has turned to its own devices.

Whether those devices will prove any more successful than collective action remains to be seen. The important factor at the moment is that they are being tried with tremendous energy. It is significant of the swift change of approach in Europe that the telephone call from London which summoned the French prime minister and foreign minister to London followed the adjournment of Brussels by a matter of hours. The old machinery was put to work instantly.

In Europe, three results are already apparent:

Talk of a four-power western European pact are in the cables again for the first time in years.

Rumors that some settlement of the Spanish civil war through negotiation is imminent are noticeably persistent.

Russia is relying on its own military devices to counter the Japanese threat to Outer Mongolia.

These are transitory. But they are symptomatic of something which is not. Isolationism is once more the dominant note of American diplomacy. Washington realizes it in the acceptance by the State Department of its sideline role, and Europe realizes it in the search for an immediate substitute for the "democratic front."

Germany Assumes Star Role

Germany becomes the key to the picture. Will it accept terms within the limits which Britain and France can offer? If it will, it presents the possibility of a trend away from the grouping of nations according to political ideology. A rapprochement of Britain and France with Germany and Italy would on the one hand weaken anti-Comintern cement between Rome, Berlin and Tokyo. On the other hand it would suggest a weakening of the understanding between France and Russia. The concept of an inevitable war between democracy—plus Russia—and fascism—a concept shared and cherished equally by the zealous fascists and equally zealous left-wing liberals—would receive a set-back.

Time may prove that that concept is based on fundamentals which can not be resolved. Perhaps fascism and democracy can not both continue to live in a narrowing world. But the failure of Brussels is providing another opportunity to attempt to find out whether they can be made to function side by side without war. Certainly the possibility of adherence by the United States to the "democratic front" was a factor in bringing Italy into the anti-Comintern pact. Rome and Berlin and Tokyo thought they saw a threat of American alliance with Britain and France and were driven closer together by it. That possibility, in the diplomatic field though not in the economic field of trade agreements, is removed for the time being.

Had it been increased by Brussels the picture would be a very different one today. A decision on strong collective action against Japan, even if only in the form of economic pressure, would have come very close to producing the "democratic front."

The assumption on the part of those who favored such action was that it not only would have impressed Japan to the extent of a hasty settlement with China, but also would have impressed Germany and Italy to a moderation of their policies in Europe. The isolationist spokesmen here argue that on the contrary it would merely have driven the three to more desperate action.

Saving Our Schools

Forty-ninth of 52 Articles

—Education Page—

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1937

Aviation Comment	4
Education Page	5
News of Art, Music and the Theater	6
Sports Page	7
Chess	7
The Home Forum	8
The Timely Now (With French Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Financial Pages	13-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Labor College Failed To Win Labor Support

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KATONAH, N. Y., Nov. 30—In the closing of Brookwood College doubtless the most significant fact is that the American labor movement has refused to finance a radical class struggle college.

Brookwood was never supported by organized labor, it is conceded by its friends.

Its money came mostly from wealthy liberals. When they quit giving, the school closed.

They failed to support it longer for four reasons:

1. The depression reduced their income;
2. They saw, particularly in the sit-down strikes applauded by the school, that its teachings might be contrary to their investments;
3. They just got tired of workers' education as no longer a novelty;
4. They felt that after giving the college many years' assistance, the labor movement should carry the institution the rest of the way.

Interest Declined

Decline of interest is deemed to have been a strong motive. Some observers of the institution's history remark that rich liberals are always looking for something new, freakish or bizarre.

Also, some observers declared, the sponsors thought that workers' education at the college meant bringing sweetness and light to the laboring man, and when they saw it meant manning picket lines, they lost their zest.

Brookwood's weakness, as analyzed by its advocates, was that to a large extent the college was rooted in the wealthy radicals and not in the trade union movement.

But it must be granted that regardless of the radical slant of the institution, the labor movement probably would not have supplied the money necessary to keep the college going. A school of this size costs a good deal, and organized labor as a body, though contributing elsewhere, has not yet come around to spending heavily for workers' education in any form.

Antagonized Unions

Still, if it had not antagonized the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, now the chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the college would have had much more chance of getting a growing contribution from the labor movement as a whole, plus its endorsement.

In fact the college was being given some money and encouragement by the A. F. of L. family until its tactics caused the A. F. of L. to order an end to all aid.

The break was induced by the radical bent of the school. Instead of trying to build up the single national organization of labor then dominant in this country, the college encouraged an insurgent Communist movement.

Unions within the A. F. of L. began to find that students they had sent to Brookwood were coming back to give their influence to divisive activities within their own union.

A. F. of L. Inquiry

The executive council of the A. F .of L. investigated. Its president, William Green, then wrote to all A. F. of L. units instructing them to "withhold financial and moral support from Brookwood College."

The inquiry, he related, had "discovered that some of the professors and a number of the students were positively hostile to the American Federation of Labor."

As to the Communist angle, he added, "It is readily conceded that an avowed Communist may be employed as a professor at Brookwood College and the cause of Communism extolled through example, teaching and writings if the officers of this institution tolerate, approve or countenance it."

John L. Lewis, then in the federation, had one of the principal experiences with the hostility that Mr. Green complained of. Mr. Lewis was being assailed by an insurgent uprising in his own union.

Brookwood thereupon thrust itself into the anti-Lewis campaign. The president of the college led its faculty and student body en masse to Pittsburgh to take part in the rival movement ineffectually contesting the Lewis leadership.

Lewis Not Interested

Also men in the C. I. O. which contains the unions most active in workers' education, remark that Mr. Lewis is not interested.

The peak of the school's radicalism was reached some 10 years ago and has since been receding, it is said. At that period the college was felt by men in contact with it to have gone Communist.

A change in directors then swung the school back toward efforts for rapprochement with the labor world. Its ultra radicalism was discarded. Yet the gap in policy still held too wide for unity.

The school attracted teachers and students who liked a radical program. It did not appeal to the conservatives. Sometimes they came unwittingly, and were disappointed.

Effects on Students

Many of the students, since they already agreed on policy with the college, did not have their opinions changed, but simply strengthened. Such students were made more effective in their subsequent labor careers. At the school they mainly acquired skill.

Others were indoctrinated with radicalism. Fellow students probably had as much to do with these conversions as the college. The student body often included Communists as well as Socialists. The teaching methods relied heavily on discussion. The Communist youth had his full chance to argue in class.

College Views Revealed

Occasionally the college's publications hinted its radical bias. For instance, its course on labor journalism advised students:

"Don't shove the bourgeoisie and the proletariat down the throat of your readers. Your business as strike leader or labor reporter is to win public opinion for the strikers and to get money and supplies coming in. You may therefore find it expedient to pocket your Marxian economies temporarily."

Similarly—"Comb all the specialized ideologic phraseology out of your vocabulary and translate Marx into the thought and habit patterns of the locality."

And—"The Communist Party publishes a pamphlet on 'Worker Correspondents' which contains boiled down instructions for correspondent work."

From Brookwood's fate, it may be deduced that the American labor movement is today not Socialist and much less Communist.

Water, Sand or Mirage?

Lagoons Formed by a Cloudburst in Southern Californian Desert

It May Rain but Once a Year, but Occasionally the Storms Which Sweep America's Sahara Drop More Water Than the Sands Can Absorb. These Lakes Were Left by a Storm Along the Route of the All-American Canal Being Built Along the Mexican Border. The Water Dried Up in a Few Days

Farley Summons N. Y. Party Chiefs To Big Pow-Wow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Politics for 1938 took major place in party calculations in the Empire State today as Postmaster General James A. Farley, state chairman, sounded the tocsin for a Democratic pow-wow at the Biltmore Hotel on Jan. 8. Every county leader of the party in the State has a summons to be present—the most extensive roll call Mr. Farley has prepared here since he became field commander of the New Deal political forces in the State and nation five years ago.

The meeting will initiate the big push for the State election next year, and the roster of more, as well as less, important Democrats called to the meeting includes every potential candidate for Governor in the crowd of aspirants in this camp. The list is headed by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and Robert H. Jackson, one of the leading lawyers of the Roosevelt Administration; Morris S. Tremaine, oft-elected State Controller, and Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr.

Lehman Not Candidate

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who was persuaded to take a third term last year only under party duress, will not be a candidate again, and those who would be his successor are many. The office has been continuously in Democratic hands since 1922 by overwhelming biennial pluralities, until this party's nomination has come to be regarded as the equivalent of election.

Following popular successes of the New Deal at the polls, many persons concluded Mr. Farley himself was ambitious to be New York Governor. However this may be, consensus here was that he had put the idea aside to further his private fortunes in business and in the conviction that no time is better to quit the public eye than the moment when the luster of success is still undimmed. Persons close to Mr. Farley discredit all reports, however, that he would willingly relinquish his supreme place in the party's political management—national and state—at least before 1940.

Meanwhile the New York State situation offers a new challenge to his organization prowess, since the LaGuardia-Dewey New York city landslide victory this fall changed the structure of politics here. The big losers were the Democratic political machines of the five New York city counties who not only lost about $1,000,000 in jobs by that outcome, but any effective influence in city affairs. In addition, city Democrats found even their representation in Albany, N. Y., and Washington, D. C., impaired and control of the constitutional convention, that will meet in Albany next April to rewrite the State's basic law, in Republican control.

Applecart Upset

The latter eventuality alone is potentially enough to upset the New Deal applecart in the State, since it enables the opposition to prevent any change in reapportionment, and thus guard against the growing threat since 1932 of state-wide Democratic domination.

Moreover, in common with politicians of every camp and faction, Democrats must take cognizance of the American Labor Party, newly emerged this fall, as a balance of power factor in the State. It was a huge contributor to the New York City Fusion triumph, a decisive bloc in the election of a Democratic Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., and winner of five seats in the State Assembly. Its militant independence must be taken into account on any gubernatorial slate written for next year.

Labor became a foremost critic of the Democratic attempt last spring to pit Senator Wagner against Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in the New York City contest, and protested his subsequent campaigning against the Fusion ticket for the regular Democratic city slate. Its attitude toward him in a state fight might well be favorable, however, particularly if Republicans fail to produce a comparable figure.

Of the others, Mr. Jackson clearly is getting careful grooming for high party preference and has preeminent rating as an out-and-out New Deal liberal. It is clear, even at this early stage, that neither Attorney General Bennett nor Controller Tremaine could get American Labor Party support, the former because of his close identification with Tammany-style politics, the latter because of his Old-Guard attitude on New Deal tax and economy legislation.

Bus Men Face Loss of Jobs; Ford St. Louis Plant Reopens

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Cleveland, Ohio—Greyhound Bus Line officials ordered their striking drivers to report for work at noon today or consider themselves "as having resigned." The "deadline" was set, in letters sent to striking drivers of the nine Greyhound lines affected, a short time after T. J. McGrath, counsel for the drivers, had reported that "prospects for settlement are getting brighter."

Gettysburg, Penna.: L. T. Shreve, Greyhound Bus dispatcher, said today three buses traveling over the Pennsylvania Mountains were fired upon before dawn. Mr. Shreve said two were struck by bullets. No one was hurt.

"The driver heard the crack of a rifle and the whistle of a bullet as it whizzed past," Mr. Shreve said in speaking of the third incident which occurred on the mountain side near McConnellsburg. That bus was eastbound from Pittsburgh.

The two other buses were westbound for Pittsburgh.

St. Louis, Mo.: The St. Louis assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company operated again today, with police escorting employees through a picket line of the striking United Automobile Workers of America.

The C. I. O. union, which called the strike Wednesday, charged the company refused to bargain collectively, discriminated against its members, forced employees to sign "loyalty pledges," and fostered a company union. Milton N. Johnson, plant manager, denied the charges.

Jersey City, N. J.: New Jersey C. I. O. leaders, declaring today they would continue efforts to organize Hudson County workers despite the initial rout by Jersey City police, called a momentary halt to handbill distribution as they sought bail money and habeas corpus writs for 13 men jailed in the opening encounter. They faced a warning by Police Judge Anthony Botti to state C. I. O. Director William J. Carney to "keep out of Jersey City with your C. I. O. hoodlums."

Detroit: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, today said "The International Union is determined to end, once and for all, unauthorized strikes." At the same time, he charged that "many managements in the automobile industry have not been dealing fairly with the union."

Labor Peace Agenda Adopted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—An essential and important preliminary step toward a settlement of C. I. O.-A. F. of L. rivalries was made today by their conferees with adoption of a detailed agenda for further discussion.

Discussion of the agenda, which covers major issues between the two great labor groups, will commence tomorrow morning. Agreement even on such a program for discussion was considered in informed circles an unusual development and one which for the first time suggests substantial prospect of a settlement.

The agenda consists of the following five points:

1. The "spotting" (naming) of industries adapted to the industrial form of organization.
2. Future status of the C. I. O. if a merger is achieved.
3. Recommendations to a special convention of the A. F. of L. on the powers of the federation's executive council and other constitutional amendments which would be necessary to make room in the old organization for industrial unions.
4. Creation of machinery to make agreements between the two organizations effective.
5. The holding of a special convention, including both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions, and the bases of representation in such a convention.

The nature of the agenda is viewed as important for two reasons: First, that it represents an agreement to discuss the basic items of dispute; second, that it contemplates at the same time procedure leading to a merging of the two organizations. Surprise was felt over inclusion in the discussions at this early stage of the possibility of a joint convention of the two bodies. It indicates that the conferees are thinking well beyond the immediate problem of how to fit the C. I. O.'s conception of industrial unions into the federation structure of craft unions.

Announcement of the agenda was made early this afternoon following a relatively brief session of the conference which resumed meetings yesterday after weeks of recess.

Yesterday's meeting broke up on a note of complete disagreement. But today, George M. Harrison, chairman of the Federation committee, and Phillip Murray, chairman of the C. I. O. committee, met reporters together and spoke in encouraging though cautious terms of the significance of the morning's session.

Mr. Harrison explained that the convention would be a final step; that nothing had been settled yet; but added that:

"If we can agree on these points we have a settlement."

Mr. Murray explained that there are many other points of issue which would have to be settled ultimately, but which are not at this point considered vital to agreement. Both agreed that the ground to be covered in the principal negotiations had been narrowed down to the five points in the agenda. Other issues would be settled within the family, if and when the reunion was achieved.

As late as the opening of the meeting this morning Mr. Harrison was still stating as an indispensable condition to a settlement, "abolish the C. I. O." Now it is clear that the C. I. O. does not intend to be entirely abolished. The best guess is that it will insist on becoming a relatively autonomous division of the A. F. of L., with John L. Lewis presumably at its head and therefore in authority over all the industrialized unions, as he is at present.

There is obviously ample room for compromise and bargaining. But the process will only begin tomorrow.

New Jersey Law Revision Ready For Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30—The New Jersey Legislature, at a Christmas week session beginning Dec. 20, will undertake the job of adopting a revision of its statute law. It will be the first change on so general a scale in 60 years. The revision has been completed by a legislative commission at a cost exceeding $1,000,000.

The revision repeals all existing statutory law and replaces it with three volumes in 58 titles. The Constitution and common law are not involved. Each of the titles, embodied in a separate bill, must be passed on individually by both houses.

At first it was thought the revision could be adopted en masse, but the raising of a question of constitutionality led legislators to the decision each should be voted on.

Passage of the entire revision program is expected, although Democratic leaders will oppose any drastic changes in the existing election laws. They will check carefully this part of the program.

The revision is supposed to represent the present statutory law, but with all amendatory and supplemental acts written into their proper place and with all repealed and obsolete statutes removed from the code.

Seamen Indicted On Mutiny Charge

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30 (AP)—The federal grand jury returned indictments today charging 14 seamen with "unlawfully, feloniously endeavoring to make a revolt" aboard the Government-owned freighter Algic. A second count in the indictment charges the seamen with "conspiracy to make such a revolt."

The trouble occurred last Sept. 10 in Montevideo, Uruguay, in connection with a sit-down strike. Several other such strikes had occurred during the vessel's round-trip voyage from Baltimore to South America. Charges of mutiny were preferred against the seamen when the Algic docked here some weeks ago. Three others who had left ship in South America later were arrested in New York and another in Jacksonville, Fla.

Canadian Wheat Again Adjudged The World's Best

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—A peck of hard red spring wheat grown in the fertile Fraser River delta of British Columbia returned to Canada today the wheat championship of the world as judges awarded the mythical "Wheat King" crown to Gordon Gibson, of Ladner, B. C., at the International Livestock Exposition.

Mr. Gibson was not alone in his triumph, other Canadian entries grabbing the bulk of championship awards in small grains.

An American, L. E. Peterson, of Victor, Mont., won the reserve wheat championship with a sample of Montana No. 36, a hard red winter wheat. Mr. Peterson duplicated his performance of last year when he was runnerup to Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alta.

Mr. Gibson, encouraged by the success of his father, William Gibson, who sent championship field peas to the International for three successive years, which forced his retirement in 1934, decided to try for the wheat crown this year. It was his first attempt and he won with the reward variety, the kind which has won the last six years. It is a variety which matures in 100 to 110 days and was developed by L. H. Newman, at the Canadian Government experimental station at Ottawa.

Ex-King Trelle exhibited again this year, but forsook the reward variety for Marquis, to pay tribute to its developer, the late Sir Charles Saunders, famed Canadian cerealist.

This new victory is the fifteenth time since 1919 that Canada has won the championship, but it was the first time British Columbia had scored. Montana has won four championships.

Other Canadian championships: Red clover seed, Kenneth Smith, Cobden, Ont.; Alsike clover seed, O. E. Reichheld, Fisherville, Ont.; rye, M. G. Trowell, Saltcoats, Alta.; crested wheat grass, Soren Peterson, Tilley, Alta.; alfalfa seed, Daniel Wolfe, White Fox, Sask.; flax, George Avery, Kelso, Sask.; flint corn, Mac Maynard, Chatham, Ont.; field beans, Albert C. Gohn, Emo, Ont.; field peas, John Hamilton, Coaldale, Alta.

Alex Stewart, Ailsa Craig, Ont., who won the "Oats King" crown, won another championship with his sample of Duram wheat. Previously, John Weiner, Miami, Man., won the barley championship.

Appropriately named "Illini Repeater," a 92-pound Southdown lamb, was chosen the grand champion wether of the exposition, a title which returned to the University of Illinois. It was the university's only wether entrant.

W. J. Brodie, of Stouffville, Ont., following in the footsteps of his father, C. J. Brodie, many times a winner in sheep classes, exhibited the reserve champion wether, a cross-bred lamb.

The hay championship of the world was retained by Indiana with George J. Sauerman of Crown Point duplicating his double victory of last year—taking both the championship as well as the reserve title. Red clover hay provided the medium for the championship and soy bean hay the reserve. Having won three championships, Mr. Sauerman is now forced to retire from hay competition for three years.

Fred de Berard, of Kremmling, Colo., won the grand championship for carloads of feeder cattle with 20 Hereford calves. He won first, second and the championship in the breed competition.

After examining scores of animals the judges picked "Bandolier of Anoka," owned by Edwards Bros., of Watford, Ont., as the grand champion Aberdeen Angus breeding bull. He also was given the ribbon as senior champion. The entry of the Ames Plantation, Grand Junction, Tenn., was named junior champion.

'Tristan' Opens Opera Season In Social and Artistic Gleam

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—The progressive democratization of the Metropolitan Opera slowed to a walk last night, as society took over the season opening, as it has for 52 seasons past.

Would-be standees began standing, or sitting on camp stools, at 7 in the morning, and by 3 o'clock there were 40 of them.

Arguments over non-existent turnbacks occupied the box office all day, and far into the performance. After all, "Tristan and Isolde" with Kirsten Flagstad and Lauritz Melchior is an invariable sellout, and the added glamour of opening night made tickets scarcer than a neck bare of pearls in the parterre boxes.

After 5 o'clock the line of standees was suddenly lengthened. Shortly after 6, early birds intent on having dinner in the Metropolitan's restaurant began arriving in small groups.

The usual by-products of "glamour" also gathered early—popping camera flash bulbs, giggling watchers anxious to see what the wealthy will wear this winter, boys selling this, that and the other, sly ticket speculators avoiding all eyes but those of the gullible.

Since the curtain was at 8 o'clock, the stream of gowns began stirring the street dust before the three entrances well before that hour. The ermine bearers kept up the procession, unfortunately for hearing, a long time after the hour, too.

Backstage, things were calm all day. Edward Johnson, the director, spent the afternoon in an atmosphere of quiet. The most noise was made by the scene transfer men, carting the elaborate Wagnerian scenery from the warehouse, and poking it through the great door behind the stage.

Since the advent of Mme. Flagstad, "Tristan" has been a standby; only minor details of the performance were to be considered, and no extraordinary activity was called for. This was her second successive performance on an opening night, and it was the second opening in succession for which a Wagner opera has been used. Last year "Die Walküre" was the one chosen.

Singing with Mme. Flagstad and Mr. Melchior were Kerstin Thorberg as Brangaene, the American Julius Huehn as Kurwenal, Emanuel List as King Marke, Arnold Gabor as Melot, Hans Clemens as the Shepherd, Louis d'Angelo as the Steersman and Karl Loufkoetter as the Voice of the Sailor.

The opening is the first to take place in November since 1932, and it starts the longest season since that date. The season continues 16 weeks, closing in March.

Interpretation of State Government Is Aim of New York's Newest Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30—The New York State Journal, whose aim is "to report and interpret the government of the State of New York for the information of its citizens," has been established here with Allen Eddy as editor.

Associated with Mr. Eddy, who also is vice-president of the owning company, are John P. Donlon and Ralph Record as assistant editors and vice-presidents. Gladys M. Akin is secretary and treasurer and Henry E. Christman is managing editor, with Jo Leonard and Jerome L. Smith also as associate editors.

Mr. Eddy was managing editor of the Knickerbocker Press before its owner, Frank Gannett, made a merger agreement with the Hearst publication here. Mr. Donlon was with the old New York Herald for many years as night city editor and later as city editor.

The New York State Journal is purely a private venture and is financed by Mr. Eddy, Mr. Donlon and its other officers and editors. It has no connection with the state in so far as finances or control of its editorial policy are concerned. Its founding was motivated entirely by what the men back of it felt was a public need and the success of the Journal will depend upon the degree to which the public responds. Its editors voiced optimism today, based on the subscriber reaction already felt, that they were going in the right direction.

The Journal will report all major news developments of a general nature of the state departments. Its first issues indicate trends that will be reflected in the state government when the 1938 Legislature convenes in January and forecasts probable developments at the State Constitutional Convention next April. It will, however, not compete with the daily press, but will seek to serve as a journal to convey intelligent information with regard to what the state, the counties and the municipalities are doing. It will be published weekly.

How Housing Plan Works

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Federal Housing Administration officials said yesterday it would be a simple matter for a person with $600 to build a $6000 house if President Roosevelt's proposed changes in the National Housing Act are effected.

A person with $600 in cash, or a plot of ground worth $600, they said, would go first to an architect and decide on plans for his house.

He then would take the plans to a banker. The latter would decide whether he was willing to make an insured mortgage loan of $5400.

If the banker approved, the prospective home owner would go to the local Federal Housing Administration office and apply for mortgage insurance. The office would make a thorough study of plans for the house, its location and the credit rating of the applicant.

If it approved, a "firm commitment" to insure the mortgage would be made. This would mean that the Government promised to protect the banker's investment in the home by paying off his loan and taking over the house if the borrower failed to keep up his payments.

The banker then would advance the money, and construction of the house would proceed. When it was finished, the banker would hold a mortgage against it, insured by the FHA.

Under the existing system, a prospective home owner would have to put up $1200 instead of the proposed $600 on a $6000 house. FHA officials said that payments on a $6000 house, including taxes and fire insurance, would average slightly under $50 a month under the projected new system, compared with an average of between $55 and $60 under the present program.

The new program, besides reducing the down payment, would reduce mortgage carrying charges.

New York Acclaims Josef Hofmann On Completing 50 Years as Pianist

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—One of the most remarkable audiences in the history of the town filled the Metropolitan Opera House Nov. 28 to honor Josef Hofmann, the pianist. Mr. Hofmann was celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his debut in America, which was on the same stage, Nov. 29, 1887, as a boy of 11. Records show that there was never serious doubt of the pianist's ability from the night 50 years back when, in a blue-and-gray striped sailor shirt and short trousers, the Polish lad caused a musical sensation.

Mr. Hofmann was heard in his favorite D minor Rubinstein concerto—played in memory of Anton Rubinstein, his teacher; his own "Chromaticon" for piano and orchestra, and a group of Chopin pieces, which a shouting audience forced him almost to double.

The assisting orchestra was from the Curtis Institute of Music, of which he is director, augmented by men from the Philadelphia Orchestra, and conducted by Fritz Reiner.

A large number of pupils were in the audience—Mr. Hofmann preaches that every great pianist should teach, and he practices what he preaches. He was even present in his capacity of inventor, since the piano chair he uses is his own device, so designed that its legs accommodate themselves to the roughest stage floor.

The only speaker was Walter Damrosch, who was, he said, one of at least 25 people in the Metropolitan last night who had heard the historic début in the same auditorium 50 years before. Dr. Damrosch recalled that on that occasion he had been asked by the boy Hofmann for a theme upon which to improvise, that he had gone to the stage and played a melody of Tchaikowsky's, had been asked by the child to repeat, and then was rewarded with an improvisation he remembers yet.

Young Hofmann played 18 additional concerts at the Metropolitan after his début and 24 on tour. Then the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children intervened, and for seven years he played no more in public. He was supported in Europe during this time by Alfred Corning Clark.

His return to the stage was a triumph—but the mature Hofmann believes that the seven years' retirement caused a handicap. He advocates that young pianists play frequently enough in public to keep the feel of an audience.

Last night's program contained a brief message from the pianist:

"A half century before American audiences, a record I am proud of. A record for which I am grateful to the American people from the bottom of my heart. May I have the privilege and the pleasure to continue playing for you for many years to come, and may I always justify the faith and the goodwill which the American audiences have so graciously and willingly placed in my artistic efforts and ideals."

U. S. Seeks Open Door

(Continued from Page 1)

and clearly than over any one other concrete issue.

This fact explains why Ambassador Joseph C. Grew of the United States was instructed on Saturday to make verbal representations to the Japanese Foreign Office and why he was instructed the next day to repeat those representations in a formal written note. The State Department's appreciation of the basic significance of the customs issue was enhanced Saturday night by the arguments Japanese spokesmen used to justify their invasion of the customs in Shanghai.

It is not that Japan intends to keep the customs receipts away from China which concerns the State Department. Such interference is taken for granted as an inevitable incident to actual, although undeclared, warfare. It is, instead, that if the United States, Britain and France had let this one-sided interference with the customs go unchallenged it would have provided a precedent for single-handed Japanese changes in the Chinese status quo. Acceptance of such a precedent would have paved the way for abandonment of the very foundations on which western interests and rights in China are predicated.

There is little delusion among experts here as to the immediate practical importance of such a stand. The note about the Shanghai customs is recognized as being quite as legalistic and quite as remote from the immediate situation as is the doctrine of non-recognition applied to the original Japanese conquest of Manchoukuo. Non-recognition did not prevent Japan from severing that northern area from China in 1932 any more than it is preventing Japanese domination of the five northern provinces of China now.

Abstract Conception

As the State Department's Far Eastern experts view the matter, there is tremendous importance in keeping alive abstract concepts of Chinese sovereignty and Chinese independence. They argue that Japan's position in China can never be secure nor complete so long as the concepts stand. The way is kept open for development of new factors which would reverse the trend of Japanese conquest. It is recalled in this connection that the partition of Poland in the eighteenth century was never accepted by patriotic Poles. They kept the concept of an independent Poland alive for generations, and ultimately their concept triumphed over the apparent realities of conquest and partition.

So in taking the vigorous and repeated position it has adopted on the Shanghai customs issue, American diplomacy is thinking of the future. There is no implication of any immediate challenge to Japan. Japan has the physical power to do what it chooses with the Shanghai customs. But the western powers, including the United States, refuse to recognize the validity or permanence of any changes made without their consent.

Dollars and Cents Of Housing Plans

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 30

In dollars and cents, here's what the President's Housing recommendations mean:

A person building a $6000 home would be able to make a down payment of only $600 and monthly payments of $36.30 for 20 years, compared with the present down payment of $1200 and payments of $34.84 per month for 20 years.

Here's the way it figures out:

	Now	Proposed
Down payment	$1200	$600
Monthly principal and interest	31.67	35.64
Monthly insurance premium	2.02	0.66
Monthly service charge	1.15	None
Total monthly payments	34.84	36.30

If the home-owner still wanted to make a 20 per cent down payment, his savings of service charges and insurance premiums would bring his monthly payments down to $32.25.

Scriptural Healing
By HELEN L. YOUNG
Cloth, 270 pages $1.00
A compilation of Bible passages covering the entire range of the Old and New Testaments, without note, comment or emendation, which reveals the power of God to heal mankind.
Also in French morocco leather, limp, round corners, gold edges, $2.00.
At all booksellers or from the publishers
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
128 University Avenue, TORONTO
Amen House, LONDON, ENGLAND

IN NEW YORK
Enjoy
THE SHELTON HOTEL'S "Added" Attractions
The Shelton's added attractions bring it out of the average hotel class.
A swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium, library are here for YOUR enjoyment.
As for your room, if is quiet, tastefully decorated, it's one of the most pleasant rooms you could find in any hotel.
And The Shelton's location is ideal...on the edge of the Grand Central zone.
Rates: $3 per day single
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

A Winter Home in the Country
GROTON INN
Situated in the Picturesque Village of Groton, Massachusetts
Homelike Rooms
Courteous and Efficient Service
Food of Superlative Quality
Booklet Reasonable Rates
Open All Year J. Harold Marriott

COMING TO BOSTON?
If so, try stopping at the
Hotel Fensgate
We will endeavor to make your stay most enjoyable
Rooms, single, double, or en suite. Reasonable rates.
Overlooking the Fenway and Charles River
No liquor. 534 Beacon St. at Charlesgate East

Outstanding in the Palm Beaches
HOTEL ROYAL WORTH
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Directly on Lake Worth! A beautiful and luxurious resort hotel with most select clientele. Golf and bathing. Gulf Stream and lake fishing.
American Plan $8 up
European Plan $4 up
Apply to TRAVEL AGENT, or Royal Worth Manager, or 745 Fifth Ave., Eldorado 5-6700, N. Y. C.
COLLIER FLORIDA COAST HOTELS

Titulescu Ends Long 'Exile'; Re-enters Roumanian Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Nov. 30—Nicholas Titulescu, one of Roumania's notable statesmen of the post-war period, a pillar of the Little Entente and the League of Nations, returned to Bucharest after a voluntary exile of a year and a half, spent largely in France. The former Premier stated that he felt his country was in peril and that he would like to take part in the coming election campaign.

Mr. Titulescu was accorded a remarkable ovation on his arrival, being greeted by Ion Mihalache, who recently resigned as president of the National People's Party, and by other leaders of the opposition to Premier George Tatarescu. Owing to the violence of the fascist Iron Guard opposition to him, Mr. Titulescu's future affiliations are not immediately known. He was ousted from his last office, that of Foreign Minister, in October, 1936, in a bold stroke by Premier Tatarescu.

The issue around which the present heated election campaign is being fought is the continuance of the personal government of King Carol. A large part of the people support the King's Government, for, while it is not popular, many consider that any other government might be worse. Against the King are four very heterogenous groups. Chief among these is the National Peasant Party of villagers and workers led by an uncompromising champion of democracy, Dr. Juliu Maniu. It advocates a foreign policy of affiliation with the Little Entente, the League of Nations and the western democracies and proposes an internal policy of popular self-government, favorable to the poorer classes, with strict control of capital and industry.

It is supported by the former Iron Guard or Legionnaires. These are the Roumanian National Socialists. They are mostly young people trying to be uncompromising, fanatical and revolutionary. Use of violence is one of their chief weapons and terrorism their final argument. They are led by Cornelius Zelea Codreanu, who may be called the Roumanian Hitler. They are against France, the Little Entente and all democracy. They are for alliance with Germany and advocate an authoritarian government. Strange to say, the arch-democrat Dr. Maniu and Mr. Codreanu are working together. The only thing they have in common is their opposition to the personal rule of the King and to the King's friend, Madame Lupescu.

For that issue National Socialists and Democrats have joined, and with them are George Bratianu of the noted Bratianu family, which dominated Roumania for decades, and Constantin Argeorianu, whose contribution is not very important.

Anglo-Austrian Loan Rumored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 30—Dr. Rudolf Neumayer, Austrian finance minister, and Dr. Viktor Kienbock, president of the Austrian National Bank, who are here on a four days' mission, were received today by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Their visit has revived rumors of a new Anglo-Austrian loan, but while these reports are discounted in informed circles in view of the uncertainties of the present European political situation it is also recalled that Austria's position is in a special classification due to the closeness of the financial relations it has long held with the British Government. Dr. Kienbock in this connection is particularly regarded with respect in London banking circles for the splendid work he has done in restoring confidence in Austrian currency. Dr. Neumayer is less well known but in view of future possible developments it is thought by no means undesirable that, being new to the office, he should make contacts in British financial circles, where it is felt that, once political conditions become more assured, restrictions now imposed on foreign lending may have to be relaxed.

Argentina Agrees To Allow Bolivia To Lay Pipe-Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Bolivia and Argentina have reached an agreement providing for the construction of pipe-lines from Bolivian oil fields to an Argentine port. It establishes that this oil will not be subject to duties and Argentina will have the option of purchasing the oil necessary for sale in its northern provinces.

The significance of this agreement will be appreciated when it is remembered that one of the primary reasons for the Chaco war, all official communications to the contrary, was the need to pipe Bolivian oil via an Atlantic route.

Transandean shipment to the Pacific is virtually impossible. Argentine co-operation will not only benefit that country, strategically as well as economically, but also ease Bolivia's task in creating a ring of friendly states, each doing their share in easing the burdens of an inland state.

Chile recently amplified and expedited customs facilities on the Pacific coast, while Brazil is co-operating generously with a linking of road, river, rail and plane communications through the northeast to the Atlantic. With the permanent co-operation of Peru, Bolivia has now only to wait for a Chaco settlement to complete the friendly fence.

Police Retirement Age

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Compulsory retirement of all New York City police officers who will be more than 63 years old on Dec. 31 was announced yesterday by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine.

Sixty-six members of the force will be affected by the change which Valentine and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia hope will "revitalize" the department, and open the way for advancement of younger officers.

ENJOY A HOT SALT TUB IN YOUR PRIVATE BATH

At *these* hotels you can enjoy an undiluted, natural sea-water bath. Both *hot* and cold salt water piped direct to your tub.

CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

Leeds and Lippincott Company

ATLANTIC CITY

Christian Science Church in our block.

Chinese Treasure In Dynastic Art Is Sent From Nanking

TIENTSIN, Nov. 30 (AP)—Chinese authorities yesterday raced against time to save priceless national art treasures from capture or destruction by the Japanese during the apparently inevitable battle for Nanking.

Fifteen thousand cases of collections by imperial dynasties—paintings, bronzes, sculptures and porcelains—have been in air-conditioned vaults in Nanking. Many of the art objects aroused world interest when exhibited in London last year.

Now, with the removal of the Government from Nanking, some of the most valuable have been shipped inland, but military transportation requirements delayed removal of much of the great collection. It is generally believed the remainder must leave Nanking within a few days or suffer whatever fate awaits Nanking.

This is the second time the treasures have been removed before Japanese threats. They weathered the sack of Peiping in the Boxer Rebellion, the fall on the Manchus and successive civil wars, but were moved four years ago when the Japanese first threatened the ancient capital in the North.

Private Air Lines Resume in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although Shanghai has been completely without commercial airplane services since the opening of Sino-Japanese hostilities, both the China National Aviation Corporation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, China's two chief commercial airlines which are partly Government-owned, have started limited inland services. Shanghai is no longer the headquarters of either.

C. N. A. C., in which Pan-American Airways is minority stockholder, is opening two lines, one connecting Hankow and Nanking, while the other will operate between Hankow and Hong Kong.

Eurasia, with German interests as minority shareholder, operates from Hankow to Hong Kong, and may also run other lines. Both will for the time being regard Hankow as the center of their functions.

Belgium Pledged to Keep Its League Obligations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium does not dodge its international obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations. This was the essence of a recent statement by Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak to the Roman Catholic party here.

Regarding the appointment of consular representatives to the Franco Government in Spain and the eventual appointment of an ambassador at the Quirinal, M. Spaak said, Belgium's decision must depend on the attitude of the other powers. Should the powers represented in the Non-Intervention Commission decide that consular agents might be sent to Nationalist Spain, the Belgian Government would fall in with that decision. The same would apply to the appointment of an ambassador at Rome.

Traffic Reports Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State highway department, through the highway patrol, is now distributing accident report forms to law enforcement officers in every city, town and county in South Carolina. They are to be used in submitting reports of motor vehicle accidents to the highway department, as required by the highway safety act passed by the 1937 General Assembly.

'Sure, I Can Catch It!'

H. J. van Duuren, Amsterdam

"Come On, Throw That Big Ball to Me!"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—To bring out the natural charm of the child in an unposed picture, H. J. van Duuren, a young Amsterdam photographer of children, has developed the technique of individual photography.

He is opposed to any kind of "beautifying" by touching up or skillfully removing little imperfections in the picture. If Johnny has freckles, he must have them in the picture also, otherwise the picture is not a true and natural one. And if Mary has a little tip-tilted nose, it won't do to try to conceal it by cunningly photographing her from such an angle and in such a light that Mary's little nose no longer seems to turn up.

Mr. van Duuren first puts his little subjects perfectly at ease in the studio. He talks to them or has them play around, and when the child is unobserved and its face has a natural expression of joy, excitement, amazement or deep interest, the camera does its work. In this way the individuality of the child is brought out in the photographs.

Two years ago Mr. van Duuren's collection of 10 photographs at the "Mother and Child" Exhibition here won the Second Prize, a silver medal given by Princess Juliana. Mr. van Duuren's work is widely reproduced in artistic photographic publications in Europe.

Gold Braid Shelved in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 30—When the Ontario Legislature convenes at Queen's Park for a special session tomorrow the opening will be shorn of most of the pomp and ceremony which has become traditional in the province.

Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn, who has been responsible for what he calls these "frills," has announced that the early session will be purely a "business assembly" and that the title "honorable" will be dispensed with entirely when the Clerk of the House calls the roll during a division. Even the members of the Cabinet will be called "Mister." The Premier has explained that there are so many to whom the term "honorable" could be applied that to give them all the prefix would prolong the recording of the votes indefinitely.

On the opening day no guns will boom a royal salute, no guard of honor will greet the Lieutenant Governor when he arrives to declare the Legislature open and the customary show of gold braid and medals will be considerably less, since the new vice-regal appointee, Albert Matthews, has not had time to have an official uniform tailored and will of a necessity wear a morning coat.

The dinner, held at Government House on the night of the opening and to which the notables of the land were invited, has long been in disfavor with Mr. Hepburn. He frowned on the affair the year he took office and declined to attend. He has never been a guest, and this year there will be no dinner at Government House, for with the retirement of Lieut.-Gov. Dr. H. A. Bruce the million-dollar mansion in Chorley Park will be closed.

The residence was built in 1915 and it has cost the Province about $50,000 to maintain each year. The lieutenant governor's salary is paid by the Federal Government. Mr. Hepburn announced that upon the retirement of Dr. Bruce the building will be closed and, if possible, sold. Mr. Matthews' comfortable home will not be known as Government House and the entertainment of visiting notables will be done in the Speakers' Chambers, which are being enlarged and refurnished.

The early session of the Legislature will occupy no more than a week or 10 days of the members' time, Mr. Hepburn has promised. He seeks to revise the Succession Duties Act, to give the treasury full power to investigate estates to determine whether or not there has been fraud in making the returns to the Government. This will be the only measure to be submitted.

Russians in Arctic Find Ice Floe Safe

MOSCOW, Nov. 30 (AP)—Four Russian research scholars who are spending the long polar night on a slowly drifting ice floe in the Arctic Ocean, reported yesterday that cracks in their floe had refrozen so quickly that there was no danger of its breaking up.

Officials of the northern sea route bureau here, which sent the expedition to the polar regions, said the recent cracking of the floe under pressure of huge blocks of ice was "entirely normal."

They said there was no change in plans for the quartet to remain in the Arctic until May or June. They have been there since May 21, when they were landed near the North Pole by Soviet planes.

The expedition reported new ice collisions, but said the water froze so quickly in the cracks they had to dig new holes for their soundings of the ocean floor. In the 24-hour-a-day darkness, they wirelessed, it was impossible to see the depth or width of the fissures in the 10-foot thick ice.

They described their floe, where the temperature yesterday was 27 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, as a triangle two and a half miles across, dotted with picturesque hummocks 10 feet high.

Army and Navy to Get Half of Japan's Budget

TOKYO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Japanese cabinet approved today a budget for the coming fiscal year calling for ¥250,000,000 in army and navy expenditures.

The proposed military expenditures were nearly half the total budget of ¥531,806,710, but represented a cut of ¥4,930,000 from the 1937 defence appropriation. Proposals for financing the Chinese conflict were placed in a special account which was not announced.

Japan Recognizes Franco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 30—"Bomb hurled against the League of Nations" is a typical newspaper characterization of Italian recognition of Manchoukuo, which today received immediate "payment in kind" through the Cabinet's decision to recognize Gen. Francisco Franco's regime in Spain.

Japanese comment on the Italian step is especially jubilant as it is believed here that the recognition derives special significance because it has occurred during Japan's struggle in China, one objective of which is recognition of Manchoukuo.

Three developments anticipated as a sequel to recognition are German recognition of Manchoukuo, the association of Manchoukuo in the anti-communism pact and expansion of the present negligible trade of Italy in Manchoukuo.

The latter state already has placed orders for Italian aircraft, and it is possible that Italian capital will be invested in Manchoukuan utilities.

The recent transfer of industrial enterprises belonging to the South Manchuria Railway to a Japanese holding company was accompanied by a declaration that foreign capital is welcome in Manchoukuo, although no practical steps have yet been taken to prove this point.

Italy Urges Other States To Recognize Manchoukuo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 30—Italian comment today on Italy's recognition of Manchoukuo includes an editorial in the Popolo d'Italia, which is generally attributed to the Duce himself. It strongly urges other nations to follow the Italian example and recognize Manchoukuo. The newspaper criticizes the method of the League of Nations which under hypocrisy of formulas masks the competition of imperialism." It dubs the League itself as a "consortium of a few nations bound to each other in the vain effort to halt history."

Clearly, the words are intended to apply, not only to the case of Manchoukuo, but to Ethiopia as well.

Italy, the paper continues, cannot lend herself to the League's "fictions." In this is understood to be a broad hint to Britain and France as the most influential backers of the League to face the "realities" of the Ethiopian empire.

The editorial is regarded as further proof that Italy will refuse to collaborate with the League until the Ethiopian issue has been settled.

Referring to Manchoukuo, Popolo d'Italia points out that Italy recognized it inasmuch as it has "a stable government and regular administration throughout its territory and well-defined borders—in short all the requisites that characterize a state and determine its political status."

Franco Recognized By Seven Nations

Japan's announcement that it will recognize the Spanish Insurgent regime on Dec. 1 raises to seven the number of governments to give formal recognition to Gen. Francisco Franco.

El Salvador led the way, with Guatemala, Italy, Germany, Nicaragua, and Albania following.

Recognition de facto or some form of commercial contact has been established by Great Britain, Hungary, and the Vatican.

Brasil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay are reported to be considering some step toward recognition, as are Costa Rica and Austria.

The United States has followed customary procedure and has re-established its consulates in the territory under General Franco's control, claiming such actions have no diplomatic significance.

Portugal and Uruguay have severed diplomatic relations with the Spanish Government whose headquarters are now at Barcelona.

Plot Documents Decoded in Paris; New Arrests Due

PARIS, Nov. 30 (AP)—Government agents worked out a code today to translate documents seized in recent raids growing out of investigation of a thwarted revolutionary plot to set up a monarchy and dictatorship.

The documents, they said, listed names and addresses of section chiefs of the "Comite Secret d'Action Revolutionnaire." New arrests were predicted.

Leaders of the organization, investigators said, were known by colorful nicknames. Gen. Edouard Duseigneur, retired aviation chief of staff, was said to have been called "the Archbishop," a title police described as equivalent to chief of staff.

Stronger Charge Asked

The Minister of Justice has been asked formally to charge persons arrested in the investigation with "plotting against the safety of the state."

The request, made by attorneys for the men, who are now charged with associating with malefactors and possession of arms, was designed to bring the plot to trial before juries or even the Senate. The attorneys said the accused would have a better change of justice there than if tried on the lesser charge in courts without juries.

Link Repudiated

Meanwhile, Col. Francois de la Rocque's rightist French Social party has repudiated the Secret Committee for Revolutionary Action.

Closing its national congress at Lyon, the party condemned attempts "to arm Frenchmen against other Frenchmen."

A manifesto, declaring the party's determination to take power with votes, expressed readiness "to rise victoriously if necessary against any attempts by parties of revolution seeking to impose their dictatorship by violence."

New Impetus to Party

The congress gave new impetus to the party which has been under a cloud since the press implied members were involved in the revolutionary committee uncovered in a series of nationwide raids.

Several thousand followers cheered as Colonel de la Rocque declared his political party was the strongest in France. Colonel de la Rocque is under indictment charging that his party is a reconstitution of the banned rightist Croix de Feu.

The national Council of the Confederation of Veterans and Victims of War, meeting at the same time in Paris, took an oath for its 3,800,000 members "to defend the Republic against any attempt at disorder or revolution."

Peace Bill Placed Before Commons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An elaborate peace bill comprising 22 closely printed pages has been introduced into the House of Commons by a small but energetic group of progressive M. Ps representing all parties.

Its object is to embody in the statute law of Great Britain those national obligations for the maintenance of world peace which are contained in the Kellogg Pact, the Covenant of the League of Nations and other international treaties.

The bill's chief promoter, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, says frankly that he has no expectation of its passing into law. But both he and his supporters consider it desirable to have it debated because this, they hold, will afford opportunity for them to direct public attention to what they regard as opportunities for peace that have been missed in the past. The proposal to embody peace commitments in the statute law was first made by the late Cabinet Minister Arthur Henderson, whose son, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labor M. P. for Kingswinford, Staffordshire, is one of the promoters of the present bill.

British Miners Helped by Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An example of benefits derivable from a well-worked community scheme of self-help is afforded by the Miners' Welfare Fund, now in its seventeenth year. This fund, through a committee of management, has spent in all more than £16,000,000 to help coal workers and their families.

The fund is provided by a small levy upon every ton of coal extracted from collieries in Britain.

Presiding at a Miners' Welfare Conference here, Sir Frederick Sykes said the fund had supplied pithead baths for 444,000 men, two thirds of the estimated total of colliery workers, and efforts would not be slackened until the remaining third had been equipped.

More boys' clubs and holiday camps are also to be provided, for as Sir Frederick said, "the industry needs boys to make into future miners and the industry owes it to the boys to make employment attractive or at least to give them a good life when not underground."

Troops Control Cairo After Green Shirt Riot

CAIRO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Steel-helmeted police, reinforced by troops, last night brought a measure of peace to Cairo, which had been torn by riots since the attempted assassination of Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

Police raided the Green Shirt headquarters, seized documents, questioned leaders and arrested all 300 members of the organization. The raid was believed a prelude to an official ban on the party, which has been hostile to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty and the Premier who signed it. The Green Shirts recently joined with other parties opposed to Nahas Pasha's policy of dependence on Great Britain.

FROM $2.50 A DAY Single

Hotel Tudor

• In NEW YORK CITY •

2 blocks east of Grand Central Station on 42nd Street. 600 rooms, each with private bath. Double rooms from $3.50 daily. Special weekly rates.

Drinking Rises With Beer Ads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Figures showing increased drinking in Britain are quoted by the Rev. Henry Carter in a recent issue of Active Service, the journal of the Order of Christian Citizenship.

Between 1913 and 1932, Mr. Carter says, the consumption of beer had decreased by more than half, and of spirits by more than two thirds. Similarly, convictions for drunkenness in 1932 were less than one sixth of those in 1913, and this in spite of the increase in the population.

It was in 1932, Mr. Carter continues, that Sir Edgar Sanders, an officer of the Brewers' Society, concluded that the decline in beer drinking was due to the fact that the new generation of youth was not frequenting the public houses. He advocated that the beer-drinking habit should be instilled into the young men who would thus probably continue to be beer drinkers.

To this end he advised a great advertising campaign to appeal to the young footballers, cricketers, and so forth, and, by enlisting editorial support in the press, to "educate" opinion without making it too obvious that a publicity campaign was in progress.

This plan won the approval of the brewers and millions of pounds have been spent on press advertising, bill-posting, advertising on public vehicles, by illuminated signs, lectures, by skilled artists' work on the hoardings.

Coincident with this, Mr. Carter points out, are the fact that compared with 1913, beer consumption has increased in 1936 by 16 per cent; police court proceedings for drunkenness in 1935 have risen by 41 per cent; the national expenditure on drink has increased in 1936 by £21,410,000; and the profits of brewing companies in 1936-36 by £26,000,000.

South Australian Taxes Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Described by Premier Butler as his fourth prosperity budget, the annual South Australian financial statement submitted to Parliament announced important taxation concessions, and increased wages and salaries.

Notwithstanding the restoration of pensions, larger expenditure on public works and better rations for the unemployed, added to a substantial cut in the disabilities grant from the Commonwealth Government, the State was able to finish the financial year with a small surplus. The total of the benefits granted was £824,000.

South Australians have been taxed heavily in the post-war years and the Premier's announcement of reductions in income tax, in the taxes imposed on religious and charitable institutions and basic wage earners is definite proof of the genuineness of the State's economic recovery. All those earning only the basic rate, with one child, will not in the future have to pay income tax at all and the government also removes any imposts on municipal and district councils where money is spent on town improvement or beautification. Local authorities will be relieved of assessed contributions for main roads maintained by the Highways Department, and additional articles will be placed on the rations list.

The revenue for the State in 1937-38 is estimated at £12,248,632 and expenditure £12,244,648.

French Flag Stirs Protest to League From Alexandretta

ANTIOCH, Alexandretta, Nov. 30 (AP)—Turkish, Armenian and Arabian dignitaries of Alexandretta asked the League of Nations today to remove the French Tricolor until the new autonomous state could choose a flag of its own.

Antioch authorities who pulled down the Syrian flag yesterday—the first day of Alexandretta's independence—raised the French flag and employed heavy details of police to keep order.

A League committee to organize elections for the new Alexandrettan Parliament, said the new body would choose a flag. In the meantime it decided Alexandretta should fly the French colors. Reaction of the population, however, led to an order closing the headquarters of the Arab national action group and suspension of a Turkish language newspaper for 48 hours.

(The sanjak, or state of Alexandretta, was proclaimed autonomous by the French High Commissioner for Syria under a decision of the League of Nations last May. Syria and Lebanon are to become independent of the French mandate in 1939.)

Alberta Leading In Butter Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Alberta is sustaining its high record as a producer of first-class butter. At nine of the largest exhibitions held in Canada this year, this province won 907 out of 1808 awards, or 50.2 per cent of the prize list. Of this total, 45.7 per cent were in the first prize group.

The closest competition to Alberta butter-makers came from Manitoba, where 760 awards were captured. British Columbia came next with 62, Saskatchewan 44, Ontario 26, and Quebec 9.

J. R. Sweeney, Dairy Commissioner, said no other province had approached the Alberta record, though three of the largest shows had been held in Ontario.

Western Australian Deficit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—In presenting his first budget recently, Premier J. C. Willcock showed that the last financial year closed with a deficit of £371,205. This, he said, was largely due to the withdrawal of payments by the Commonwealth Grants Commission, whereby payments are made by the Federal Government as rebates to the states.

During the previous financial period, the grant for the year was £800,000. For the year just closed, a year signalized by drought losses, the grant was reduced by £300,000.

In addition to drought losses, difficulties were experienced by the administration in having to carry thousands of tons of water over the railway systems, and in having to provide relief for a huge army of agricultural laborers who usually find a period of employment when any kind of harvest is available. Although recently rains have fallen over the whole wheat growing areas and are likely to insure a crop of some sort, there is little anticipation of harvest being over 30,000,000 bushels.

During the year just closed the increase in taxation above the estimate amounted to £208,775.

Do You Know?

. . . that a dry needle can be placed on water and made to float, but it is floating on air, not water.

AND . . do you know . . . ?

. . . that the comfort of our mattresses has made many a guest feel he was floating on air.

2000 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50

HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr.

7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

• AT RADIO CITY •

MAKE THIS MERRY CHRISTMAS MERRIER

Sail on the "Lady Rodney" Christmas Day

DEC·25 FROM Boston

to BERMUDA-NASSAU JAMAICA

Make this Christmas the merriest . . the most memorable . . of all! Join the gay company that's sailing southward aboard the "Lady Rodney" . . and celebrate the most festive, friendly day of all the year in a new and jollier setting. And ahead lies the sunny Caribbean . . . with golf on lovely tropic isles . . . bathing where a sky-blue sea rolls in on golden, sandy beaches . . . new sights, new peoples, new customs . . . all so different and interesting!

REDUCED 19 DAY "Round Voyage" FARES

$166 and up

BERMUDA-NASSAU JAMAICA

with complete Shore Excursion Programme $184.50

"Lady" Liners, specially built for tropical travel, offer all outside rooms . . . facilities for open-air bathing and deck games . . . excellent cuisine.

Pre-Christmas Sailing December 11 Fortnightly thereafter

Consult your TRAVEL AGENT or

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS

186 Tremont Street, BOSTON

Future Course of Democracies Scanned in Talks at London

(Continued from Page 1)

to enforce the terms of Versailles; the French Government forced Austria's Chancellor Schober out of office in 1931, when he attempted a trade Anschluss, or economic union, with Germany; Barthou worked on his eastern Locarno plans, and by loans and other means, central European states from the mouth of the Danube to Poland were brought within the French sphere in a chain of defenses against any possible eastward "Drang" on Germany's part, while Berthelot negotiated the revival of the old entente with Russia.

But the economic difficulties and social unrest that brought Hitler to the front in Germany were also having their effect in France and Britain. In France they laid the foundations for governments of the left front. In Britain they led to a strong National Government, dominated, despite its Labor Premier, MacDonald, by conservative imperialist forces.

Compromise Moves Begun

French governments, becoming increasingly Radical, and finally Socialist under Blum, concentrated more on domestic politics and tended to compromise abroad. The British Conservatives likewise turned to compromise, but in a postive and determined manner that very soon brought a revolutionary change in the European situation. The Conservatives were deeply impressed by the fact that war came in 1914 when Europe was divided into two great blocs—the Anglo - Franco - Russian Entente and the Austro-Italo-German alliance. They were determined that Britain should not be rushed into war a second time by such a combination of blocs. And the surest way to eliminate such a risk, they considered, was to prevent blocs of the kind arising.

There has followed five years of scrupulous efforts on the part of the British Government, with a brief exception during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, to keep on good terms with all powers alike, avoiding as far as possible criticism of even the most indefensible acts.

The re-entry of German troops into the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland early in 1936, Germany's open repudiation of the Versailles terms on rearmament, Italy's invasion of Ethiopia, Italian, German and Russian exploits in Spain, Japan's invasion of North China and Shanghai—none of these blows at international justice met Britain's firm condemnation; some received only the most perfunctory criticism.

Britain Opposed Blocs

During these five eventful years, when the international situation appeared to be getting more and more out of control, the British Government refrained, as far as possible, from giving any nation cause to resent action that might be construed as unfriendly.

During this period, Britain lost no opportunity of having Germany, Italy or Japan invited to such conferences as the Non-Intervention Committee, the Nyon Conference, the recent Brussels Conference, or any other body where the fascist powers might usefully contribute, that their presence might remove any color of the reappearance of the much-abhorred blocs. The attempted Stresa front with Italy in 1935, as a reply to Germany's rearmament, was a departure from this long range policy, and, largely for that reason, proved abortive.

The most spectacular of these "anti-bloc" moves—and probably the most fruitful of after effects—came in 1933 when Premier Ramsay MacDonald, as head of the National Government, flew to Rome with the approval of France, to arrange with Premier Mussolini a four-power pact, which should include Britain, Italy, Germany and France.

The pact—soon after signed, though never fully ratified, and certainly not out of the question today—practically spelled the end of France's long efforts to build up a sphere of influence throughout central Europe, and meant that thereafter France was compelled to go whither Britain led.

The mere broaching of the pact spread dismay through Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the small nations, who saw that they could not in future rely on France to maintain them as a chain of strongholds against the advance of fascism. They saw that they must look around them for other means of support.

Poland, though maintaining its alliance with France and enjoying a French loan, effected its peace treaty with Germany. Yugoslavia, though a member of the Little Entente, has made close accords with Italy and greatly increased its trade with Germany. Bulgaria and Roumania have both strengthened their economic ties with Germany.

Only Czechoslovakia remains bound as closely to France as before—a close understanding that France has been at pains to cherish independently of British views. Whether the French Government would modify this stand as a result of the talks in London has been one of the key points in the whole discussion.

Paris Follows London

France herself, after repeated capitulations in Germany's favor, and with the Maginot line, so elaborately constructed as her chief military defense against invasion from Germany, rendered of secondary consequence by the remilitarization of the Rhineland, is in no position to stand out against the determined policy of the British.

Britain herself, from the very nature of the policy she has elected to follow, has very little latitude in the line she will take. She has kept herself at peace and she has maintained the security of her main trade routes. But she has paid a heavy price for what she has won. She has averted the possibility of a war of blocs by sacrificing the democratic bloc, yet she has not prevented the formation of an anti-democratic bloc, nor has she been able to protect weaker nations when attacked, or to ensure the sanctity of treaties or to uphold the authority of the League of Nations as a machinery for collective security.

With the peace and stability of the world thus delicately balanced, decisions in London are expected to assume unusual significance in charting the future course of the democratic powers. H. J. S.

U. of P. Increases Women Enrollment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30—With a total enrollment of nearly 5000 women at the University of Pennsylvania this year, women are taking an increasingly important place in its life and development, Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president, declared as the alumnae of the university launched their special part of the $12,500,000 Bicentennial Campaign recently.

"I am much encouraged," said Dr. Gates, "that women have decided to play an important role in the achievement program which promises so much for the university's third century.

"By doing so they are helping to insure for women a continuing and increasing share in the university's vastly strengthened resources during that century. They are lending their support to a program which looks toward an ever more vital contribution on the part of this university to intelligent citizenship and to public service by men and women alike."

'Spain in Flames' Decision Is Reversed

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge Louis E. Levinthal has ordered the Pennsylvania board of censors to approve showing in Pennsylvania of "Spain in Flames," a motion picture dealing with the Spanish civil war. His ruling reversed a decision of the censors last March.

Judge Levinthal's opinion held that "Flames in Spain" is a film "containing current news events" and therefore is "not within the provisions of the 1915 film censorship act."

'Will You Have a Bite of Lunch, Sir?'

American Airlines

Stewardess Betty Wade

Of American Airlines Shows Serving Luncheon to an Air Traveler Aboard a Plane Flying Between New York and Chicago

Mme. Pearl V. Metzelthin

Director of Food Research for American Airlines Shows Sampling a "Snack Box" Which Recently Appeared on Planes of the Airline Fleet. The "Snack Box" Is Used on Flights Which Are Made Between Meal Times, Laid at Night or Those Which Are Too Short to Serve Full Course Meals. Details Placed on the Flagships

Mrs. Roosevelt And Heiress Visit Quaker Project

BROWNSVILLE, Penna., Nov. 30 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell inspected a Quaker-sponsored homestead project in the heart of the nation's soft coal region yesterday.

Mrs. Roosevelt peered into one of the seven homes under construction to care for the colony of 55 persons conducted by the Friends Service Committee seven miles south of here and observed: "It must be mighty cold in there. I can see the cracks in the building."

The Brownsville district of Pennsylvania, like some of the area the party covered Nov. 28 in West Virginia, depends upon coal for its principal industry. There thousands of miners were unemployed during depression years, but in normal times smoke hangs heavy over the hills and coke ovens twinkle like fireflies in the night.

Party Sees Contrast

The heiress to the Duke millions saw the poverty of a mining village and, in contrast, the comparative luxury of a government homestead at near-by Arthurdale, W. Va. Neither sight was new to Mrs. Roosevelt, a frequent visitor to homestead projects in West Virginia.

Squalor in dusty, unpainted houses perched on hills overlooking the mine pits greeted them at Osage, W. Va., where sulphur-colored Scott's Run twists between the hills.

There Mrs. Cromwell, who recently inherited more millions of her late father's estate, visited the two-room shack of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Campbell.

WPA Supports Family

Mr. Campbell, an unemployed miner, supports six children on WPA wages and sends three to school, although they are unable to buy books.

"We are supposed to pay $5 a month rent for our house, but we haven't paid for two or three months now," the miner's wife replied in answer to a question from Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt told the settlers at the Quaker project: "I think the beauty of this homestead is that you, on your initiative and with a limited sum of money, are establishing your own homes, away from the crowded mining communities. . . . Any government-sponsored project can only suffice to supply a pattern which the people can follow."

British and French Agree to Convene Mandate States

(Continued from Page 1)

demands could not be considered "in isolation." Adding that the ultimate object of the statesmen is a "general settlement" he added:

"Therefore, we must ultimately contemplate that other countries should be brought into the conversations. At the same time, I should make clear I do not think we have got as far as immediate extension of the conversations although it may, perhaps, come at a later stage."

The Prime Minister read the Commons the official communiqué which declared that a "community of attitude" characterized the viewpoints of France and the United Kingdom.

"Preliminary examination was made of the colonial question in all its aspects," the communiqué declared.

"It was recognized that this question was not one that could be concidered in isolation, and, moreover, would involve a number of other countries.

"It was agreed that the subject would require much more extended study.

"The situation arising out of the Spanish conflict and Mediterranean questions came under review. It was agreed that despite all difficulties, the policy of non-intervention in Spain had been fully justified and had contributed materially to diminishing international repercussions of the conflict. It was resolved to pursue the efforts of the two governments in this direction in order to give full effect to this policy.

Co-operation in Far East

"The French and British ministers examined the Far Eastern situation, the gravity of which they fully recognized. They agreed as to their readiness to co-operate with other countries similarly placed to protect rights and interests and to meet obligations arising from international treaties relating to that part of the world."

There is visible relief with the result of yesterday's talks between Mr. Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain and Premier Camille Chautemps and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France discerned in both London and Paris. It is felt that the strong pressure brought to bear by pro-German elements in England has not been able to obtain a free hand for the Reich in Central Europe with the one proviso that she must not start another war.

When the relative size and importance of Germany and her neighbors are taken into consideration this would have meant the establishment of German hegemony in Central and Eastern Europe. Almost throughout the past two centuries Britain has worked for a balance of power in order to prevent such a situation.

It can be imagined, therefore, how the Foreign Office and many other students of affairs viewed efforts to confine British interests to an area west of the Rhine.

Field of Concessions Limited

The upshot of the talks as far as Europe is concerned is that Britain and France propose to confine their concessions to Germany to the sphere which directly concerns them, namely the colonial field; that they declare their strong interest in peace not only in Western Europe but throughout the Continent; that they will look to Germany and Italy to make their contributions to the maintenance of peace; and that they will seek to discover what other states can do to promote the same object.

M. Delbos is to initiate an inquiry into this last point when he leaves on his eastern tour later in the week. He goes not only to Warsaw but also to Prague and other Little Entente capitals.

Moves by France Forecast

Diplomatic circles expect that France will now make a serious effort to tighten the bonds which bind her to the Little Entente and Poland. On the other hand there is a strong tendency in both London and Paris to take less responsibility for maintaining the independence of Austria on the grounds that this is primarily an Italian interest. It is, however, so obviously a Czech interest as well that France is not able to wash her hands entirely of the Austrian question. Nor is Britain.

British diplomatic support for the forthcoming French moves appears to be assured in view of the talks of the last two days. The French, however, are understood to have realized that British interests are so worldwide that she cannot be expected to take a lead in Central or Eastern Europe.

"We have made a real tour of the world," M. Chautemps declared to newspapermen last night, "and everywhere we have met the English."

In the course of the tour the statesmen "visited" the Far East and took note of the situation arising out of Japan's desire to control Chinese maritime customs at Shanghai as well as the difficulties arising over the Hong Kong and Indo-China transit trade in supplies for the Chinese forces. It is understood that the two countries intend to concert their policies here as in Europe.

The significance of the discussions, as they affect the major policies of Britain and France, is indicated by the presence at the negotiations of the two "permanent heads" of their foreign offices. Sir Robert Vansittart, British Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and Rene Massigli, director of Political and Commercial Affairs of the French Foreign Office, have taken a significant part in the talks.

While the United States took no part in the conference it was understood that Washington later would be informed on any phases of special interest.

Small Cities Serve As Patterns for Big

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Small cities aren't to be laughed at, governmentally speaking, the International Managers' Association here finds in a survey of 80 council-manager cities with populations under 5000. Nine of the small cities are completely debt free, and 52 of them have no special assessment debt. Forty-four are paying what debt they have on a long-term fund basis.

President Asks Road Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

authorizations among the states, and finally making the appropriation and placing it in the budget. In Mr. Roosevelt's words:

"The Secretary of Agriculture is required to apportion to the states the annual amount authorized for appropriation, and to approve projects of proposed state expenditures thereunder which shall constitute contractual obligations of the Federal Government, regardless of the availability of appropriations for their payment and of the fiscal outlook of the Treasury. This mandatory provision completely ties the hands of the Executive as to the amount of road funds to be included in the budget for any fiscal year.

Protests Mandatory Feature

"While I do not object to the apportionment among the states of such amounts as may be authorized for appropriation, I do most strenuously object to the mandatory incurrence of obligations by the Federal Government under such apportionments without regard to its ability to finance them from its revenues. I, therefore, recommend that the Congress take the necessary action permanently to eliminate this provision of our public roads law."

The President's message immediately aroused the highways lobby. The American Road Builders' Association caustically began an attack with these words:

"With more than 2,000,000 miles of rural highways totally unimproved; with less than 200,000 hard-surfaced miles in the total rural mileage of 3,000,000; with highway fatalities mounting each year until they are expected to pass the 40,000 mark in 1937, and with state legislatures diverting almost $200,000,000 from their highway funds to totally unrelated purposes, President Roosevelt believes that the time has come to cut federal highway aid to the pre-depression figure."

Behind the frank special pleading of the highway builders, however, lay the impressive argument that: "The automotive industry has no intention of reducing motor-vehicle production to the 1929 level."

One possible compromise between the urgent pleas of the highway builders say that "many states are crippling their highway system by the misappropriation of highway money to other uses." If states would devote a larger share of their gasoline and motorcar tax money to highways, federal economy might be possible.

The road-builders' spokesman charges that the Federal Government has improperly diverted road funds, but even his figures show only the smallest of margins. In 20 years, Mr. Upham says, the Federal Government has collected $2,393,710,119 in excise taxes on motor vehicles, gasoline, etc., while it has spent on highways $2,334,072,268. Doubtless a case could be made out either way, on so narrow a margin, and by using different methods of computation.

In the President's message, it is pointed out that since 1916, when the first federal-aid highway act was passed, there have been appropriated for public highways, including emergency appropriations, more than $3,-100,000,000. Of this total, $1,490,000,-000—or nearly half—has been made available during the last five years.

The viewpoint behind the President's message is that highway building with federal money has been at an emergency height, running at a pace which cannot be maintained. The road-builders, to the contrary, contend that the building has been an inescapable result of the increase in motor vehicles, their speed, etc. and that to slacken off will lead to an intolerable condition.

Meantime, from various states is heard the complaint that federal-aid highways are getting too extensive to be maintained by state funds. One commonwealth, at least, was reported ready to reject federal funds for a time, while it grappled with the problem of proper maintenance.

Only yesterday, the annual report of the bureau of public roads revealed that more than 22,000 miles of all classes of highway were brought to completion in the fiscal year 1937, exceeding by several hundred miles previous annual records, of which the largest was in 1934. That is the tempo at which the work has been proceeding.

May Tap Hoarded Gold

Meantime, a persistent rumor has come once more to the surface: that the Administration may tap the Treasury's $1,250,000,000 in the inactive gold fund within the next three months to avoid borrowing in the money markets. Details and explanations of the plan are lacking. But the Treasury has vast investment in inactive gold, an investment which has helped run up the budget deficit, and now it is proposed to check these reserves off against new needs which ultimately would be met by revenues, but in the interim might have to be supplied by borrowing.

The plan has almost too ingenious a look about it, but it has been discussed in Washington whispers for some weeks, and the President is even supposed to have discussed it with a confidential outsider. If gold released from the inactive fund were used directly to replenish the Treasury's working balance, or to redeem maturing obligations—thus avoiding new borrowing—its sale might have an effect on the current price of gold.

This in turn might have an ultimate deflationary effect on prices, under the Warren-Pearson theory and to a lesser extent in more orthodox views. But such deflation is not necessarily frowned upon nowadays, with the President complaining—as he did in his housing message—against too high costs in various industries.

Wallace Defends Planning Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

suavely pointing out that even the proposed regional divisions as now drawn are not fixed and permanent. Instead of that, Representative Albert B. Carter of California, a stanch Republican, pointed out, the bill gives the President authority to shift the areas. When Representative Lex Green (D) of Florida plaintively recalled that even his State would be divided in two, Mr. Carter proposed ironically that he could appeal to the President on the matter.

The retort was immediately made by bill sponsors that rivers and watersheds do not follow State lines, and that the new proposed geographical regions would be set up on that basis, each with its own controlling authority.

Mr. Wallace said he saw three objectives of the bill:

1. To set up seven natural geographic regions "for the purpose of drawing comprehensive plans for conservation of natural and human resources."

2. For the generation and distribution of hydro-electric power created as a by-product of flood control of navigation dams.

3. For co-ordination of various federal and local programs under a federal natural resources board.

He described the measure as "a planning bill rather than an action bill" except in its hydro-electric features.

Miller Disagrees

Governor Miller later took issue with this, and called it a "water power bill." He said Wyoming wants to use its water for irrigation rather than power, and after recalling current controversies with neighboring states, decried taking authority away from the State and giving it to regional commissions.

Secretary Wallace urged amendments to the bill clarifying the place where final authority will rest, as between the regional groups and the State and federal departments.

"As I survey this vast United States and the large number of conservation agencies in the field," he continued, "I can't help feeling we have a very great need for more order out of what might easily become a considerable degrees of chaos. This measure is a very skilled endeavor to make possible the formulation of plans to eliminate confusion."

Wallace Heckled

Congressmen heckled Mr. Wallace on the apparent contradiction in New Deal policy between abandoning surplus acreage in one spot and increasing it in other sections by reclamation projects. Mr. Wallace asserted there was no inconsistency in abandoning unprofitable land and reclaiming more valuable land elsewhere.

"In a country the size of the United States," he said, "I think you have got to tackle the problem in the way proposed in this bill."

"Wouldn't it be better to attack the problem on the basis of state lines?" demanded Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D) of New York.

"In the Department of Agriculture some departments are divided on the state basis, and some on regional basis," he said, "It is one of the most complicated problems I know—a field of infinite argument."

Representative Francis D. Culkin (R) of New York demanded to know if Mr. Roosevelt did not intend to "drop the dust bowl"; and quoted one of his western speeches to the effect that the justification of the $500,000,000 Grand Coulee Dam rested on its reclamation of lands to replace that eliminated in the dust bowl area.

"I don't know where you get that idea," responded the Secretary. "Movement from the dust bowl will be very slow. In any event the various adjustment problems require a co-ordinated attack. It is just such problems which would come under this bill."

Georgia House Assails Anti-Lynching Measure

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 30 (AP)—A resolution declaring that strikes, rioting and similar disorders in the industrial centers of the North and East have caused more loss of life "than all the lynchings in the South," was adopted unanimously yesterday by the Georgia House of Representatives and sent to the Senate.

It charges the anti-lynching bill pending in Congress "is manifestly unjust, unfair and would work an oppressive burden upon the entire South."

Cool to Anti-Red Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Americas as a whole, still stands as the official directive to Latin-American diplomacy.

The Bolivians, enjoying their newly-accorded freedom of expression, were hostile to any identification with the foreign anti-Red pact, and there was hardly a good word for it to be heard. There was general confidence, too, that Brazil would not be indifferent to its continental obligations and would reject the flattery heaped upon it by authoritarian regimes, through their controlled press, in Europe.

Editorial Rebukes

Several editorial rebukes were administered the Italian press for its gratuitous suggestions of "impending" co-operation from specific South American states. The latter—Peru, Uruguay and Bolivia among them—shook their heads vigorously, at least for public consumption. It was unnecessary and absurd, representative spokesmen officially stated, to join in combinations of this kind outside the American sphere.

It is significant that it was in those countries with governments approximating dictatorships and with newspapers daily excoriating communism, where warnings against participation in the anti-comintern drive were most pronounced. At the same time, these countries, as well as those nearer the democratic ideal, have recently emphasized measures already taken against communism and decreed more repressive measures, as if to demonstrate that radicialism, in their view, can be curbed by independent action without participation in any sensational international crusade.

Among these latest measures, publicized if not decreed since the signature of the Rome pact, are the following:

1. The Argentine Ministry of the Interior has prohibited the postal transport from foreign countries to Argentina and throughout national territory, of communist literature.

2. President Paiva of Paraguay has outlawed communism and decreed anti-communistic teaching in public schools. Children will be taught love of their country and the virtues of democracy.

3. The new Busch Government in Bolivia has also outlawed the communist creed.

Earlier Steps

President Vargas had taken this step in Brazil prior to his constitutional coup and the new army rulers in Ecuador and the reshuffled military Cabinet in Peru announced similar policies at a later date.

Many of these states had "outlawed" communism long before. Indeed, they have "outlawed" it several times. The important point is that they are now emphasizing what they have done and what they can do on this score, to resist the importunities of European fascist agencies and show how the problem can be tackled independently.

"It is not necessary to adhere to fascism or any other dictatorial regime to organize defense against communism," declared El Mercurio of Santiago.

Machado Refused Habeas Corpus Writ

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Federal Judge John C. Knox told reporters he had denied an application for a writ of habeas corpus, sought by counsel for Gerardo Machado, former Cuban President, whose extradition to Cuba is sought on murder and embezzlement charges. Senor Machado was overthrown in the 1933 revolution.

Garrett W. Cotter, United States commissioner, shortly before denied a motion by Senor Machado's attorneys to dismiss an application for extradition.

60-Mile Chicken

How long is a fried chicken?

Well, from about 60 to 65 miles.

At least that is mileage a plane flies during the time it is estimated it takes a passenger to eat a leg of fried chicken while on flight.

Fried chicken is only one of many pleasant food items American Airlines serves passengers on its intercity transcontinental flights. You may be departing from Nashville, Tenn., and shortly thereafter a smiling stewardess lays a tray containing southern baked ham and beaten biscuit before you; or if you are a Californian bound east, a meal consisting of a fruit salad, chicken, native vegetables, topped off by dessert and beverage. Such foresight, even in the matter of geography in meals, leads one into a fascinating and perhaps lesser known service that American Airlines, in common with the other coast-to-coast air carriers, includes with the price of your air ticket.

Time was, and many still think this is the case, when one caught up a hot dog at an airport stand to eat before a flight, and bought a bar of chocolate for dessert. When airlines spread and companies had to find a method of feeding passengers they first devised box lunches which were usually handed out by the co-pilot. When women began to fly and companies gave more attention to service, stewardesses were added and steps were taken to provide planes with adequate equipment for keeping food and utensils for meal services aloft.

At first lunches were elaborate picnic affairs and usually contained nothing hot except the beverages. But cold meals are not always desirable especially in cold weather. The problem was solved partially by placing hot food in containers to be served soon after the flight left the ground.

Aircraft designers later cooperated and as a result the "flagships" of American Air Lines are equipped with serving kitchens of only 24 by 18 inches which are marvels of efficiency. Kitchenette apartment owners please notice. Coupled with these kitchens are constant heat containers for food and plates to accommodate 21 passengers and which weigh from 35 to 75 pounds each, with food.

Caterers Supply Food

Caterers established at 20 cities where American calls are under contract to the company and are responsible for preparation of these meals and delivery to the airport. Just before the plane departs, the food is delivered to the waiting plane and the stewardess stows it in her tiny kitchen. At the appointed time, after inquiry among the passengers to find out their desires, the stewardess becomes the final and important link in making the food an attractive setup for the passenger.

The stewardess, of course, follows standard procedures to a certain extent, but standing guard over food services for the company is Mme. Pearl V. Metzelthin, consultant and director of food research for American Airlines. She supervises menus and often accepts suggestions from stewardesses, who are, after all, in immediate contact with the public. In direct charge of American's own investment of some $30,000 in food equipment is Howard Kurtz, American's chief of food service.

Other airlines follow the same practices, generally speaking, by having meals catered by agencies. United Air Lines, in addition to having catering done in the East, operates its own restaurant in Cheyenne, Wyo., and also its own commissary in Oakland, Calif.

Albert O. Hughes

British Civil Aviation Due For Thorough House Cleaning

News in Aviation

Almost every phase of British civil aviation, from the Air Ministry down, is to come under the scrutiny of a department enquiry, or committee, set up by the Government. This is the aftermath of serious charges of inefficiency recently directed at Imperial Airways, Britain's great empire linking company, by members of the House of Commons.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has decided the personnel of the aviation committee following this expressed dissatisfaction in the Commons. Sir Warren Fisher, permanent secretary to the treasury, and W. B. Brown, permanent secretary of the board of Trade, are to be dropped. The Commons objected to permanent officials enquiring into activities of Imperial Airways and also declared it is an unwritten law that members of the Commons, some of whom are to give evidence, shall not be cross-examined by civil servants.

Increase in Safety

Behind this inquiry is a determination that the merchant air fleet of Britain shall no longer suffer neglect through the overwhelming attention directed upon the war fleet. And that the slow-moving civil flying of this country shall be brought completely up to date—with a consequent increase in safety.

The inquiry is wider in scope than any survey of aviation previously made in Britain. After several critics in the Commons had made a devastating series of attacks upon the state of civil flying, the Government admitted a case had been made for a special inquiry.

The attack in the House was led by W. R. D. Perkins, Conservative M. P. for Stroud and a well-known flier. In previous debates, Mr. Perkins had drawn attention to dissatisfaction existing among pilots employed by Imperial Airways. This time he declared, among other things:

That the Air Ministry is paying subsidy to two companies competing on the Paris route.

That there is no efficient British airliner of a proper type on the market and that empire air companies are buying, or testing, German and American machines.

That several Imperial Airways pilots are being forced to fly 18 hours a day.

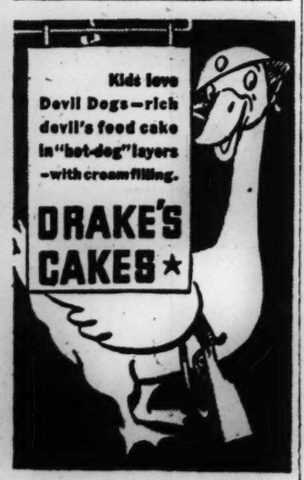
That the subsidy paid to Imperial Airways has been doubled, dividends have, in the meanwhile, been raised to as much as 9 per cent, directors' fees have been doubled in the past two years, and salaries of new pilots have been cut.

That Imperial Airways continental services are, for the most part, 50 per cent slower than those of rivals and business is being lost as a result.

Queensland Man Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Dr. F. G. Holdaway, a native of Queensland and graduate of Queensland University, was recently appointed associate professor of entomology and chief entomologist of the experiment station at Hawaii.



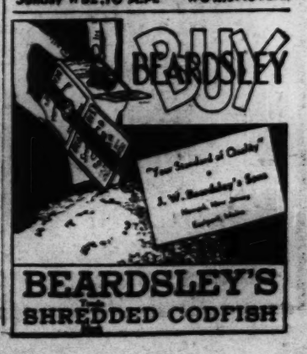
FORGET THE HIGH COST OF MEAT

Remember—

Oxo Beef Cubes give cheaper cuts prime beef goodness—true beef flavor.

25¢ buys a tin of 10

Oxo (United States of America) Limited, 201 Franklin Street, Boston



Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Teach Them to Think—Say the Liberal Arts Colleges

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Heads of the AB College Stress World's Need of Thinkers

Liberal Arts Course May Need Changes But Not In Direction of Vocational Training, They Say

Saving Our Schools
Forty-ninth of 52 Articles

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is the four-year college of liberal arts a product of tradition that needs to be discarded?

Many men and women who studied the liberal arts in college have found themselves inadequately equipped to solve modern day problems. Their sons and daughters are demanding something more practical.

How are the colleges of the country to meet their needs? Shall they stand up and say they are through with Latin and trigonometry, or is there still a place in America for the man who is trained primarily to be an abstract thinker?

Champions of the liberal arts do not believe it necessary for higher education to be overrun with specific vocations and activities. They frown on such courses as that in cosmetology recently introduced at the University of California and in dude ranching at the University of Wyoming.

A story told by George H. Palmer about his wife, Alice Freeman Palmer, long president of Wellesley College, perhaps sums up their philosophy. Mrs. Palmer's full time had been occupied by educational activities up until the time she was married. Then, according to her husband, "powers trained elsewhere were quickly adjusted to the home and used for the comfort of those she loved. When at one time she was struggling with a new cook on the subject of bad bread, and after encountering the usual excuses of oven, flour, and yeast, had invaded the kitchen and herself produced an excellent loaf, astonished Bridget summed up the situation in an epigram which deserves to be recorded, 'That's what education means—to be able to do what you've never done before.'"

Should Be Reassessed

Liberal arts educators feel much the same way about all vocational preparation. A general liberal arts college course, they say, should provide the best possible preparation for living. If it does not, it should not be discarded but should be reassessed and revised to give the AB degree the real significance it deserves in the education world.

One way to strengthen the liberal arts college has been suggested by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago. He proposes that a degree be given at the end of what is now the sophomore year in the hope that those students who have hitherto gone to college merely to confirm or acquire social position will be induced to withdraw on receiving the diploma they came for. Under this plan students going on to the university would be only those interested in study and prepared for it.

Other educators ask, "Why the rush to end the period of general or liberal education? Our lives are longer now. Our working days are shorter. The demands on our intelligence are endless. Why shorten the preparation time?"

President Conant The Great Champion

One of the chief defenders of the present college framework is Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University. What is needed, in his estimation, is not a curtailment of the liberal arts course but more careful selection of students who are to take it and a greater emphasis on a few thought-training subjects rather than on mere absorption of knowledge about many things.

"Even the most idealistic of those who lead public opinion, too often insist on examining educational institutions through the dull glasses of immediate utility," Dr. Conant complained in his Harvard Tercentenary oration.

"There is a growing demand," he said, "for more and more professional training, and there is a tendency to stretch the word 'profession' until it comprises every vocation. The utilitarian demand for specialized vocational training and the practical man's contempt for useless knowledge go hand in hand. When such influences gain control, an institution of higher learning supplies training, not education, and the promotion of learning is degraded to a vehicle for providing material well-being. The liberal arts conception of a general education disappears and with it the institution's most important contribution to the land.

"The universities of a country are the sanctuaries of the inner life of the nation. When they cease to be concerned with things of the spirit, they cease to fulfill their most important function."

In defending the liberal arts college on another occasion, Dr. Conant declared, "It is being said that the influence of our colleges and universities is purely negative, that real problems are avoided or listlessly discussed by disillusioned old men, that endless time is wasted on trivial details and that no attempt is made to co-ordinate our knowledge."

Dr. Conant went on to say that the fundamental issue raised by the hostile critic of the liberal arts college is whether civilization is to draw its "non-material sustenance from dogma or from free inquiry?" He asked, "Is the next generation to find its values in some closed system of thought now complete or in the process of completion, or will it push ahead with creative work, unshaken in its faith in man's intelligence?"

Liberal education today does not necessarily mean what it did back in the old days when college men took large doses of the classics to steady their thinking, Dr. Conant points out. "We cannot bring back this system if we would," he says, "but we must find its modern equivalent.

"In my opinion, it is primarily the past development of our modern era which we must study and study most exhaustively and critically. We must examine the immediate origins of our political, economic and cultural life and then work backwards."

Dr. Conant thinks colleges should consider carefully before they add any new courses of study to their curriculums. In time to come, they may even want to cut down the number now offered and concentrate on a smaller number.

"We must not spread our inquiry over so wide a range that the average man will obtain only a superficial knowledge," he says. "It does not seem to be a step in the right direction to dip our children first in one barrel of tinted whitewash and then in another.

"The equivalent of the old classical discipline is not to be found in a bowing acquaintance with universal history and general science, and an exposure to scattered examples of art and literature. Our present educational practice which insists on the thorough study of at least one discipline is certainly sound."

Advocates Weeding Out "Bad Risks"

Dr. Conant adds that if a student in America were given three hours to concentrate on one subject he probably would find it too great a surprise to bear. "As it is now, he has to jump from algebra to tap dancing, to Cherokee to Choctaw. Our students emerge from college with a wonderful smattering of everything," he commented.

Dr. Conant is an advocate of stiff courses, grades and examinations to weed out the "bad risks" from the good as soon as possible. To support his contention that marks and examinations can be made fair tests of a student's ability, he refers to a study of the records of 4000 students who have entered the Harvard Law School in recent years. Comparison of the college records of each of these men to their standing at the end of the first year in graduate school led officials to conclude that there is a close relationship between success in college and success in law school.

Will Not Be Admitted In the Future

Out of 803 Harvard College graduates, more than half who did not have a full "C" average in their four years of college failed in their first-year law examinations and three-quarters failed to get the law degree in due course. None of these men had an A record and only 2.5 per cent had B records. A similar relationship was found to exist between success in law school and success in after life at the bar.

"Hindsight is better than foresight and it is now clear that it would have been better for all concerned if these men had never been admitted to school," Dr. Conant comments. "Under our revised admission policy, such men will not be admitted in the future.

That the liberal arts college needs to do a better job in the future if it is to survive was also stressed by Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, new president of Cornell University, in his first campus address. Among his criticisms were these:

1. Instruction is so governed by rules and regulations that it tends to be disjointed.
2. Too much trust is put in informational outcome and too little in the capacity of the individual to do things.
3. The results of undergraduate work do not stick. Students can peddle the stuff on the day of examination but six months later it's "gone with the wind," he said.
4. Habits of self-education and self-culture are not inculcated in the student.

Dr. Day went on to say that his greatest dissatisfaction with the present liberal arts system was in the "quality of interest and persistence and drive, intellectually and scholarly, which the undergraduates bring to the job. On many a campus," he said, "there is a 'cult of indifference'—it's a vogue. It's a bit irregular to get excited about instruction.

"I think that doesn't do in this part of education." If this cultural line is to be held it must be with the enthusiastic interest, the support and drive of the students who are going through the liberal arts college. It is partly selection and partly the manner of instruction."

The defense of the liberal arts college is not confined to eastern college presidents. Dr. Carter Davidson, president of Knox College, expressed the view recently that the granting of a bachelor's degree before the expiration of the four-year college term would kill the liberal arts.

He named human relations, scientific experimentation, self-expression, good taste, interpretation and inspiration among the new liberal arts and said it should take at least four years for their development in the individual.

"Educators generally agree that American colleges of liberal arts are suffering from near-sightedness at the present time. Either they must put new content into their curricula and new inspiration into their teaching or else lose out more and more to the universities and professional schools which are less concerned with general culture than they are with training men for specific occupations.

Tomorrow's article will run in the news columns.

Ewing Galloway

"Of good natural parts and of a liberal education"
—Bacon

Eric Stahlberg

Miss Mary Mathew, of Travancore, India, Graduate Student at Mount Holyoke College

Graduate Student From India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

Sturdy campus shoes, one of her few concessions to the New England climate, have replaced the native sandals first worn this fall by Miss Mary Mathew when she arrived from Travancore, India, to do graduate work in botany at Mount Holyoke College. Accustomed to temperatures around 80 degrees, Miss Mathew has found the November snow flurries and the cold wintry blasts a little difficult to endure without the added protection of typical collegiate footgear.

The sari is not to be surrendered, however, and Miss Mathew appears always in her native dress, five yards of silk skillfully wrapped and pleated about the waist and flung over one shoulder. Hydrochloric acid spilled during a laboratory hour has already spotted one bright green sari and Miss Mathew has learned not to wear the gilt-edged robes she would use at home.

"In India we choose a sari for the beauty of its border, or the rightness of color," she explained, "and in South India we avoid pale colors which fade quickly in the sun."

As a Syrian Christian Miss Mathew has for a number of years worn only white with a gold border, but in the past three months she has again adopted bright colors. In explaining the term, Syrian Christian, Miss Mathew related that St. Thomas the Apostle is said to have gone to the south west coast of India in a trading ship and there converted some of the people. Their descendants have been known as Syrian Christians and their church is still connected with the church at Antioch.

Graduated as a Medalist in 1934 from the Women's Christian College in Madras, India, a sister college of Mount Holyoke, Miss Mathew served as a teacher until she came to the United States early this autumn to do graduate work in botany. Like so many people of her country she speaks English fluently and without any accent.

Her native Travancore she calls "The Garden of India," for there weeks of pouring rain make the mountainside and valleys rich and bright with fruits, bananas, oranges, cocoanuts and the immense "Jackfruit." Although tigers, lions and elephants roam the hills, the rule of the Indian raja is so strict that should one of the natives find a dead elephant he is forbidden to take the ivory tusks for himself but must turn them over to the government.

Miss Mathew likes to talk about India to the Mount Holyoke students, to recite Indian chants and to illustrate the graceful Indian dances. Sometimes it is hard to dance in the heavy campus shoes, but it is better to be warm and comfortable in them and the sandals can be brought out again in the spring!

What Will He Be?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Keighley, Yorks.

A lad is leaving school this term, and thinks that he would like to be an accountant. But he is not quite sure exactly what an accountant does, how he does it, and how he is paid. So he turns to his father for advice. The father keeps a hardware store, and has even hazier ideas than his son in the matter. So what can the boy do?

It is such situations that the Old Keighlians' Association—the association for Old Boys of Keighley Boys' Grammar School—plans to meet by a new scheme it is introducing. A panel of members, arranged in sections according to professions or occupations, is being formed, the idea being that any boy leaving school who wants information to help him in his choice of vocation can be introduced by the headmaster to an Old Boy able to supply that information.

It is not an attempt to provide an unofficial employment bureau, but is the outcome of a feeling that in this way boys will be able to secure more intimate and detailed information than from official sources.

Canadian and U. S. Pupils To Exchange Visits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

Canadian secondary school methods were studied here recently by a delegation of three teachers and four scholars of John Marshall High School, Rochester, N. Y., who visited Northern Vocational School and exchanged ideas on the set-up of schools in the United States and Canada.

With educationists in both countries of the opinion that secondary school pupils are not as well versed as they might be in current events and the formation of the social order, it is hoped to establish study groups from each of these two schools which will visit the two cities once a year to discuss several topics of national interest, thus broadening the perspective of the pupils of both countries.

The plan is to select three topics of current interest which affect the United States and Canada in a way peculiar to each of the two countries, explained K. E. Gell, head of the department of social studies in Rochester, who suggested the St. Lawrence waterway project or the system of government or public utilities. Then the pupils would give each other their own views on these topics.

Kindergarten Centenary Celebrated in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

Kindergarten training recently celebrated its first centenary. The occasion was marked by the representation in the little city of Szekszárd of a "typical afternoon at an Angels' school"—"Angels" being children of four and five years of age who attend kindergarten. The songs and native plays which entertained very young people a century ago were performed.

What is said to be Europe's first kindergarten training school was established at Szekszárd, in southern Hungary in 1837. Hungary had a friend in Count Leo Festetich, who understood the cultural aims of a small group of people with advanced views in regard to education and gave land and money for the establishment of this center where these ideals could be worked.

Great grandchildren of first pupils and of the first teacher were those present at this year's celebrations.

Travel as a Part of Education

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Sir Francis Bacon in his essay "On Travel" tells us this: "Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience." We of the Youth Round Table find travel an adventure and a schooling. So we share it by way of enriching one another's viewpoints and experience.—Chairman.

Long to Be Remembered

Texas

Dear Chairman:

As a child I eagerly read the Mail Bag for the Young People and now with just as much enthusiasm do I look forward to the Round Table. And now that I am connected with a newspaper—no, not as a reporter—do I enjoy the fineness of the Monitor and its every feature!

Recently I had the unexpected pleasure of taking my first airplane trip—which was made possible by a very dear friend. To a good many this probably would have been more or less of an ordinary occurrence, but to me it was an experience long to be remembered. For several years I have been interested in flying—an interest which started when a friend of mine took up the study of aeronautics—so it was with a sense of expectancy and a desire not to miss a single thing of interest that I went aboard the airliner of a well-known company.

As we took off the sensation of moving was hardly noticed at all—so comfortable and cozy was the plane. It skimmed smoothly and swiftly down the runway—then gently left the ground. Gradually upon gaining more altitude objects which had been houses, buildings, cars, etc., became smaller and smaller until at last they were mere specks. One thing I noticed particularly was the farm land, which looked in places to be in squares, rectangles, and oblongs of various colors, brown, green, red, and black.

Moving along silently, but sure, banks of billowy clouds in the distance were soon left far behind, as we flew sometimes above them and once through one—which gave the impression of a heavy fog. Just ahead or perhaps to one side of us could be seen sheets of rain. But most of the time the pilot was able to fly around these until sometimes only on one side or on one wing of the plane would it be raining. Then we would clear the rain and come into sunshine again.

Our first stop was Albuquerque—from the sky a picturesque place at the foot of hills and in a valley was my impression of it. Our stay there was 10 minutes—long enough for one to take in the beauty of it all. The mountains with their blue-gray haze and the city quietly below. Inside the passenger terminal was color galore, everything was of Indian design—the furnishings, rugs, chairs, all bespoke the fact.

Again taking off, we were soon near the "Sky City of Acoma," an ancient Indian village of the Acomenos who, according to the legend, built their adobe mission atop this high mesa by carrying each stone of it piggy-back up the steep sides. A little farther along was the Painted Desert, which is a panorama of brilliantly colored rocky plateaus and low mesas. As we neared our next stop—Winslow, Arizona—and my destination, the Little Colorado River came into view. Then the landing smooth and gentle, and again inside the passenger terminal was everything carried out in Indian design and color.

From there I went with friends by car to the Grand Canyon. Our trip took us through a small town—Jerome, by name, I believe—which is built entirely on the side of a mountain or cliff. The road leads up and around and through it. At the bottom one can see the whole town and it does appear to be just clinging there supported by stilts? Then as one progresses along, one can look down and see the roofs of the houses jutting out beneath, and really, penthouses just wouldn't do in that place!

Our route took us through Oak Creek Canyon—we were there just before sunrise. It was clear and cool, and the pines lent their sweet fragrance. A never-to-be-forgotten experience—to follow the road which led down into the gorge and then look back at the peaks and mountains with their trees in coats of green pointing skyward. It gives one a truer meaning of Joyce Kilmer's poem, entitled "Trees."

And then the Grand Canyon—neither words nor paintings can do justice to so magnificent a piece of "God's handiwork"—it has to be seen to be appreciated and even then one is inclined to stand in awe and marvel at the beauty and grandeur of it! Returning to Winslow by another route I again boarded an airliner, feeling really had I had an experience worth sharing.

(Miss) E. D.

We Are All For Better Thinking!

California

Dear Chairman:

In the issue of October 5 the columns by your members were so interesting that I felt I ought to tell you that I appreciate having read them. I have always appreciated the columns in the previous issues as well, it has been so interesting to see how vigorous and clear and natural the world's problems are thought upon by our good friends, the Youths of the Round Table. It inspired me to do some better thinking after having read what the Round Tablers presented in their discussion in the issue of October 5.

With appreciation to the Round Tablers

(Mr.) A. S.

(A. S. of California, please send the Chairman your name pronto. We have only your initials and can not forward letters that may come.)

Keeping Our Faith

England

Dear Friends:

At the present time it does seem very difficult to still cling to a belief in collective security and international law as outlined by the League of Nations.

Since the power of the League of Nations began to decline about six or seven years ago the world has witnessed act after act of aggression by Italy, Japan and Germany and to a smaller extent insurgent Spain.

Nations have resigned from the League, pacts have been violated and treaties regarded as mere "scraps of paper" until collective security as a practical idea has receded further and further into the background of world affairs.

Old hatreds are still smouldering fanned by erroneous propaganda and exploited by governments for directing public opinion into wrong channels.

With increasing vigor militarists are urging a policy of complete trust in armaments sometimes using the plea of collective security as a blind. At the other extreme sincere friends of peace are urging that the League of Nations has failed and scoffed at sanctions and the machinery of the League.

These views are directing a large, frightened and misguided public into a desire for pre-war diplomacy and "splendid" isolation.

However black the horizon of world affairs may appear, we must never lose our faith in the ultimate acceptance of law and order. We can be sure that the time must come when an aggressor nation can be as speedily and effectively dealt with as an aggressor of civil law. Disputes and differences are not avoidable but war as a means of settlement without a doubt is; and when public opinion begins to back up the principles of Right and not Might in deed as well as word the League of Nations will become a most effective "rod of correction" for would-be wrongdoers. How grateful we should be that public opinion the whole world over is united in its desire for peace and that in many countries the more extreme forms of nationalism and false patriotism are slowly disappearing. When each individual drops a mere passive desire for peace and supplants it with an active one, abandons a defeatist attitude and strives longer and harder because the odds are greater, then failure is an impossibility. A serious threat to world peace during recent years is the division of countries into rival "camps." In such a lineup we are inclined to feel a lurking suggestion that the opposite countries must be our enemies. This to me constitutes one of the knottiest of problems.

If the world does slip back to pre-war diplomacy youth is to a large extent to blame and youth will be the biggest victim. Through the work of the Youth Round Table and kindred organizations peace is becoming a reality instead of being an idealistic dream.

(Mr.) C. B.

These are days that test our faith in the good work being done in behalf of peace and better international understanding. You Round Tablers have shown a deep interest in furthering this cause. We all know that a chain is as strong as its weakest link. It is in days like these that the strength of our purpose really shows up. Cheerio . . .

Chairman

V. R. Haveman

In the College Library, a Favorite Haunt

Ask any student and you will probably find that the college library holds special campus associations. One always has one's favorite place in it. One recalls long quiet sessions (and others, perhaps not so quiet) that have somehow endeared it among college memories. In many a college or university, its vaulted ceilings and gothic lines are among the most beautiful of the architectural surroundings. The room shown here is in the Ella Strong Denison Library at Scripps College for Women at Claremont, Calif.

Films Enrich Smith College Courses

Northampton, Mass.

Smith College is renewing this year its practice of showing a regular series of foreign films and of American films of historical interest. The film series was begun last year with the intention of training the students in critical appreciation of the motion picture as a form of art, and of presenting foreign languages as they are spoken to enrich the students' classroom study of languages.

The movies to be shown are of the sort that would not otherwise be available to the students. They are chosen by a committee composed of members of the various language departments and of the departments of history and art. The chairman of this committee is William Aylott Orton, of the department of economics at Smith College, who has for a long time been deeply interested in the motion picture as a form of culture, particularly in this country.

D. W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation," a French film, "Une Soiree," "The Spanish Earth," a story of the Spanish Revolution from the Loyalist point of view, with Ernest Hemingway as commentator, "The Life of Frederick II," a German film featuring Emil Jannings, and an Italian film concerning the life of the composer Bellini, are the films chosen for presentation this semester.

The college has greatly augmented its motion picture equipment during the last two years, and the resulting smoothness with which the films can now be run off adds greatly to their popularity. Sound apparatus was first installed in the summer of 1935, and this year the college has acquired a new Simplex projector.

The projector will make it possible to show films in the daytime, when Sage Hall auditorium can be darkened with the new dark shades acquired for that purpose. The new projector has another advantage over the old one in that it is equipped with an automatic device which permits one reel to follow another without any break in the sequence. A room for rewinding the reels has been built, and the projection booth has been enlarged.

ART
United States

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
ART FINE ARTS • INDUSTRIAL ART
NEW TERM JANUARY 3
DAY-EVENING-SATURDAY
CLASSES FOR ADULTS & CHILDREN
Catalog: Address Assoc. Dean Box C.M. Phone Cen. 7080

DAY SCHOOL

MIAMI
Individual instruction, kindergarten through ninth grade. Emphasis on character building.
Elsie K. Poe School
Overlooking the Bay
2195 South Bayshore Drive
Phone 4-5371

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Winter Term Begins Jan. 17
Catalog from Secretary, Room 260
Carnegie Hall, New York

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Fairmont 2 year Woman's College and 4 year high school. Credits transferable. Cultural and Social advantages of the capital. Liberal Arts, Secretarial, Home Economics, Music, Int. Decor., Social Service; Christian Science church attendance. All sports including riding. 38th year. Catalog. Address:
Maud van Woy, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCHOOLS

DIESEL TRAINING
A good course should include not only Diesel Engines but Mechanical Drawing, Machine Shop Practice and Welding. We include all these subjects in our courses. Investigate—Compare. If unable to call, phone Com. 4210 or write Dept. C. S.
Massachusetts Diesel Institute
88 St. Stephen Street Boston, Mass.

Tea Room Managers
Bakers, Cooks, Candy Makers
Are in Great Demand
Send today for new free book "Food Opportunities" which tells you how you can make money and enjoy life.
IRIDOR SCHOOL
851-M Lexington Ave. (63d) RHI. 4-8249
New York City

COEDUCATIONAL

Van Horn Home School
"80 Acres Fresh Air and Scenic Beauty"
High moral standard.
Superior Educational advantages.
Kindergarten through tenth grade.
SUMMER CAMP
MRS. MAE I. VAN HORN, Pleasant Acres
Hayward, Calif. Hayward 57-Y-5

Your Attention

is invited to a new series of pictorial advertisements showing student life at The Principia. This series will begin next Wednesday and continue during the winter in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor. Other Principia advertisements appear every Tuesday and Saturday, throughout the year, on the Educational Page.

The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

311,000 References in this 1244 Page Concordance

One of the most useful of tools for the Bible student; has proved helpful to thousands upon thousands of readers, and is the most comprehensive, accurate and exhaustive concordance to the Bible ever published—

YOUNG'S ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE
Latest, Revised (20th) Edition

This volume enables the student to find at a glance three distinct points, (1) the original Hebrew or Greek of any ordinary word in the English Bible, (2) the literal and primitive meaning of the word and (3) the thoroughly true and reliable Hebrew original. Thus the student may find for himself, and determine from his own study, the shade of meaning best adapted to the word as set down in the original text.

Price $7.50. Thumb index 75 cents extra. By mail 0 cents additional.

Sold at Reading Rooms and Book Stores

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354 FOURTH AVE. NEW YORK

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-16 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields. 20 miles from London.
Experienced Staff—Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 3126

See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Living vs. Painted Movement

By Margaret Lloyd

"I am sorry for everybody who does not dance," declares José Limon, the young modern American dancer, whose magnificence enkindles, whose elation is shared by the participative audience.

"Dancing calls out the full man. Painting takes only part of you. You sit before your canvas, the emotions and the imagination are released in your work, but you leave it unsatisfied.

"Music, too, glorious art though it is, leaves me unfulfilled. Painting and music, and I suppose writing, employ the creative forces. But the body remains inactive. In the dance you live completely. When I have finished a dance performance, I am ready to sit back and say, 'I have done my work.'"

Limon, a painter and a musician before he became a dancer, was last summer the recipient of a fellowship, with Anna Sokolow and Esther Junger, at the Bennington School of the Dance. His "Danza de la Muerte" (of the Spanish tragedy) was a distinguished contribution to the Bennington Festival.

He is just beginning to enjoy the fruition of seven years' hard labor, first as pupil, then as group member, now as ignescent dancer and coming choregrapher, with Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey. He has appeared in Broadway productions, under their direction, as well as on the concert stage.

* * *

This is how it came about. He grew up in Los Angeles, studying painting, a talented and promising pupil. Painting was inevitable. It was going to be his life. He never dreamed of any other possibility.

But when he went to New York, a poor boy, not to seek his fortune, but to advance his study of art, the urge to paint utterly left him. He was lost without it, for he knew nothing to take its place.

He did not understand it at the time, but looking back, he sees how it was. Everybody was painting French. All round him were imitation Cézannes, Matisses, Gauguins and Van Goghs. It was the fashion. "What is the use," he thought, "of such derivative work?"

He himself had become enraptured with El Greco. He would stand enthralled before the El Grecos in the Metropolitan Museum or in the various galleries about town, marvelling at the loveliness of the long, fluid lines, the great, unfathomable eyes, the unbelievable hands.

And he was soon unconsciously trying to paint like El Greco. "El Greco would do it this way," he found himself saying at the beginning of every painting problem. He suddenly realized that he was in danger of spending the rest of his life "either trying to imitate El Greco or trying to keep from imitating El Greco." After the master, what was left for him to say?

At this point two artist friends who had preceded him to New York made a strange suggestion. They had known Charles Weidman at school in Nebraska and though they did not dance themselves, they were interested in what Weidman was doing. "Why don't you dance?" they asked Jose.

* * *

That seemed the height of absurdity to the bewildered young painter. Dancing was an inconsequential occupation for pretty girls in chiffon veils and dainty slippers —or worse, for pretty boys. What could so feminine a pastime offer him for a career?

He wandered disconsolately through a six-months depression, sustained but not successfully redirected by his two good friends. The artistic impetus was still there, but he didn't know what to do with it. He liked sculpture and was fairly good at it, but it did not inspire him. He loved music (his father is a musician) and would play the organ or the piano for hours. But that too lacked the ultimate spark. The organ is his especial favorite and he could probably have excelled as organist if he had wanted to give it what he is now giving to dance.

One Sunday evening he half-heartedly accepted an invitation to a dance recital—and was unwittingly transported to another world. The dancers were Kreutzberg and Georgi at their best. Limon sat enspelled. He knew at once that this was exactly what he wanted to do. Here was the movement, the rhythm, that he had striven for in painting. Here was design and color. But it was alive. "At that moment," says Limon, "I was born again."

Next day he sought out his two artist colleagues. "All right, boys," he said, "take me to Charles Weidman."

Now Limon was well endowed to make a dancer, and an artist not a craftsman dancer. He has a superb physique, great strength and a virile sort of beauty. And all the delicate perceptions of the artistic nature.

But he was a most discouraging pupil. "To begin with," he says, "I had no sense whatever of co-ordination. I was too strong for elasticity. I didn't know how to do the most elementary movements. I couldn't run or leap, couldn't bend to the side, lost my sense of direction, and had absolutely no sense of balance. I was really very bad."

And he loved every moment of it. "Why didn't somebody tell me about this before?" he lamented. "This is what I have always wanted without knowing it—this ecstatic sense of moving, this vigor, this art that comes alive in myself. If I had only known sooner I could be doing it so much better by now."

Although his artistic training brought certain factors to him instantaneously that others have to work on for years—for example, rhythm and design were felt instinctively by the painter; musicality came naturally to the gifted organist—he had to work three times harder than anybody else to gain the rudiments of his new-found art.

He had to work hardest on extensions and on all the complex adjustments of balance. He still has to work on balance. In fact, he has to work harder than ever. For "the instrument is always in process of revision," he says, "and the dancer always has something to be unhappy about in recognizing his disabilities and how far he falls short of his own ideal. But his register gets bigger all the time. And often when he is working for technical mastery in one motor department, he suddenly discovers that he has learned to do something he never thought he could do, in another. New possibilities open up, new problems to be worked out; and that keeps you forever reaching.

"It is an intricate, interlocking system. I improved my turns, falls and elevations through having worked on some other things. The body expands in its capacities, is liberated and the power for new and more complex combinations of movement is released."

This gradual enlargement of motor range progresses from the single figure to the group and Limon is now becoming interested in group choregraphy.

He is no longer in danger of imitating El Greco—or his great teachers. Nor of "trying to keep from imitating" them. Their training allows for individuality in composition and technique. Nor is he translating paintable movement into danceable movement. He has simply transferred his artistic weight from painting to dancing.

The result is cumulative—an abundance of movement, which he is learning to keep under control; a vivid projectile quality that goes out and gathers up an audience into the dance he is living; and all with rhythmic variety, dynamism and design.

"Dance is essentially a creative theater art," he believes, "and not a set of calisthenic exercises. It is living movement, rather than a picture of movement."

Photos by Bouchard

José Limon in Three Dances: Above, in "New Dance"; Top Right, in "Exhibition Piece," and Lower Right, in a Scene From the Race Section of "Theater Piece"—All Three Designed by Doris Humphrey

José Limon

Three Major Orchestras

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Orchestral playing, some of it of rare excellence, has had the lion's share of public attention these days. Superlative technically and tonally was the performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its Carnegie Hall matinee on Nov. 20. The chief number offered was the "Heldenleben" of Richard Strauss, and it seemed to some listeners of experience that in Dr. Koussevitzky's well-considered reading the music sounded more engrossing than ever before, owing in part, naturally, to the surpassing instrumental execution.

Previous to this heaven-storming conclusion to the concert the great audience had been treated to Prokofieff's "Lieutenant Kije" Suite and Ravel's piano concerto for the left hand, the latter with Jacques Février as soloist. Composed for a Soviet film the cinema music from the pen of the adroit Russian, which suggests now Stravinsky now Gershwin, now Verdi now Stravinsky again, entertained brightly enough while it was going on, but in spite of the attractive scoring few would insist on hearing it again.

The Ravel concerto, per contra, wears better than might have been foreseen, when you consider that it is really a stunt piece. For, whatever it may be, the brilliance with which it is contrived, the unfailing resourcefulness of its author, command your attention and admiration, especially when played as it was by M. Février, whose highly successful début here as a one-handed pianist makes us eager to hear him again in the free enjoyment of his two hands.

* * *

The next dispensation of excellence came on the evening of Nov. 23, when the Philadelphia Orchestra revisited Carnegie Hall, once more under the direction of Leopold Stokowski. And when he confronts his men they play. A distinctly unusual program led up to the Fourth Symphony, in A minor, of Sibelius as its final and crowning number.

The austerity, the menace, the struggle in this music of the great Finn must be obvious to any listener, yet the ultimate goal of the score remains obscure. If, as one of the most eminent of living musicians insists, every piece of music, whether it be written to a program or not, tells a story, the significance of the tale told here by Sibelius has not yet been made clear. That it does not signify nothing, however, its very authorship guarantees. Dr. Stokowski directed a performance that brought out all its salient traits, including the barbaric abruptness of some pages. The orchestra, for its part, met valiantly the demands of composer and conductor.

* * *

The earlier part of the program presented an unusual miscellany, comprising Dr. Stokowski's orchestral versions of Albeniz's "Fête-Dieu à Seville" and the "Clair de lune" from Debussy's "Suite bergamasque." Debussy's transcription of two of Erik Satie's "Gymnopédies," Saint-Saëns's "Danse Macabre" and Dukas's "Sorcerer's Apprentice." In every instance the performance was of a high order. Particularly impressive were the festal splendor of the Albeniz piece and the classic serenity that pervades the "Gymnopédies," whatever the specific mood.

Our own Philharmonic-Symphony has lately been the host of pianists. To Carnegie Hall John Barbirolli brought again for the matinée of Nov. 21 Artur Rubinstein, this time in the B flat minor Concerto of Tchaikovsky, which he disposed of in vigorous and brilliant fashion. The following evening the Pension Fund Concert was enlivened by the first local appearance of a boy prodigy from West End, New Jersey, whose public debut had taken place a month before in Philadelphia. This Julius Katchen disclosed an unmistakable talent in the familiar D minor piano Concerto of Mozart. His touch was appropriate, his phrasing musical, his finger-work fluent. There was nothing exactly prodigious, however, about this prodigy, who may well develop, though, into a mature artist to be reckoned with.

On the same program Bidu Sayao, the Metropolitan's Brazilian soprano, was heard with pleasure in Susanna's "Deh, vieni" from "Figaro's Wedding" and a ballad from "Il Guarany," an opera once better known than it is now, by the Brazilian composer Gomes.

Two pianists joined the army at the Thanksgiving night concert. They were Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, who have won an enviable position among ensemble players. They were heard in a concerto for two pianos composed some five years ago by Francis Poulenc, which seemed at a single hearing a valuable acquisition for the limited two-piano repertory.

In fact, this concerto, in the traditional three movements, is not only an example of expert workmanship, but is uncommonly rich in thematic material. Popular music of Paris, or, rather, its style, has been drawn on, but there is also melody of a lyric beauty quite uncommon these latter days. Admirably performed, the work provoked hearty applause.

The program's other unfamiliar piece, an intermezzo from Eugene Goossens's new opera, "Don Juan de Manara," impressed one as music of the theater, out of place in the concert room. Otherwise the program offered such non-controversial matter as Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture, Haydn's "Oxford" Symphony and Elgar's "Cockaigne" Overture.

Why One Play Failed

By Harold Hobson

London

What is the nature of tragedy? Why do some tragedies brace and exhilarate us and others plunge us into gloom and depression? These questions are suggested rather insistently by two of London's recent productions, James Parish's "Goodbye to Yesterday," at the Phoenix, and a revival of Ibsen's "Ghosts," at the Vaudeville.

Mr. Parish a couple of years ago wrote a thriller about a publisher who hit upon a method of doing away with an objectionable memoirist. The play was ingenious, well-conceived and excellently acted; but it failed after a comparatively short run. In his latest venture Mr. Parish seemed to have better auguries upon his side. "Goodbye to Yesterday" was produced by Mr. Basil Dean, a director who gives chief attention to the cinema, but who has in the past built up a great reputation in the theater, and whose most recent theatrical activities—connected principally with the dramas of Miss Dodie Smith—have generally been crowned with success.

Nor was this all. Mr. Parish had, as the star of his play, Miss Gladys Cooper, an actress who has, even at ordinary times, a very large following in London, but in whom interest at the moment is especially keen, because she has not appeared on the West End stage since she left England for the United States three or four years ago.

* * *

To these considerations must be added the facts that the cast contained also Mr. Philip Merivale, and that Mr. Parish has tried in "Goodbye to Yesterday" to treat a potentially moving theme with integrity and courage. His ambition won an immediate reward. The play was extremely well received by the chief London critics. It seemed set for a long run. Actually it survived for precisely four performances.

The superficial reason assigned for this failure is that the play was a tragedy. But Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" was a tragedy, and it had a big success. Mr. J. B. Priestley's "Time and the Conways," tragic in mood and essence, is playing to crowded houses. Mr. John Gielgud has had to lengthen the run of "Richard II" to its utmost limit, and one of the most popular plays produced in London since the war—"Escape Me Never"—was also tragic. It is true that several tragedies have failed; but more than twice as many comedies and farces have come to a speedy and inglorious end. The trouble with "Goodbye to Yesterday" was not that it was tragic, but that it was depressing.

* * *

Mr. Parish neglected the rule of Aristotle that the catastrophe in a true tragedy should proceed out of a defect in the character of a great man. Macbeth was ruined by ambition, Othello by credulity and Hamlet by indecision. None of them was the sport of circumstance. In each case the tragedy was inevitable, given the character from which it proceeded; and yet, paradoxically, in each case it was avoidable, because it was not the result of circumstances beyond human control. Thus, on the one hand, these tragedies gain the force of an apparently irresistible débâcle, and, on the other, they are not depressing, because it is men, and not events, which are the dominating factor.

But Mr. Parish's play missed this. His story was of a preparatory schoolmaster who leaves his young son carelessly in such a situation that a servant traps him by chance in a dark cupboard, where he is so frightened that his mind gives way. The ugly rumors that fly about the village, and the fact that for a moment even his wife's trust in him falters, break down the schoolmaster's resolution, and he jumps from a high cliff, with the boy in his arms. Here the tragedy does not arise out of character, and something fundamental in human nature cries out in protest against the irrational smashing up of three valuable lives.

"Ghosts" is a truly tragic play. It is from the conventionality of Mrs. Alving that the catastrophe proceeds, and it does so with an inexorability that loses none of its effect in the fine performance of Miss Marie Ney.

Negotiations have been completed for the rebuilding of the Abbey Theater in Dublin. The new building will have a bigger seating capacity and room for the schools of ballet and acting which are attached to the Abbey and its included Peacock Theater. The backstage space will also be enlarged and better provision will be made for the players. A small theater, successor to the Peacock, is also included in the plans. This will be for the use of Abbey School of Acting and for rehearsals. It will also be available for experimental productions.

Toscanini in Vienna

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

The fall concert season began with two Toscanini concerts given by the Philharmonic. The second concert, dedicated to Brahms, was particularly beautiful. After the rarely played youthful work, the "Serenade," op. 16, which is fraught with such persuasive melody, we were given Variations on a Theme by Haydn. Perhaps no one understands better than Toscanini how to evoke in this work such great virtuosity and such intimate appeal. Brahms is pre-eminently a lyrical composer and it is wrong for an interpreter to attack his works too dramatically. His music must be sung.

With this in view Toscanini interpreted also the Second Symphony, that work of wonder which is so permeated with refreshing humanity and warm sincerity. How far removed is this from the violent, heroic performances which today are so much in favor. The much slandered period of middle-class liberalism from which Brahms sprang could not have been so bad, to produce such a distinguished representative.

The other Toscanini concert presented a very mixed program; after a Vivaldi Concerto Grosso we heard Saint-Saëns's Symphony in C minor, which was amazingly effective. This was followed by Bizet's "Arlesienne" Suite that is usually played only at popular concerts. It was a great pleasure to hear this charming music in Toscanini's rendering. Ravel's orchestration of Moussorgsky's "Pictures from an Exhibition" afforded equal pleasure.

* * *

Other musical societies have also started their series of concerts. The Konzerthausgesellschaft gave a performance of Brahms's German Requiem under Karl Böhm. At the Gesellschaft's concerts Bruno Walter conducted Mozart's Requiem and Bruckner's Te Deum, and Kabasta presented us with Hindemith's Symphony, "Mathis der Maler." I consider this piece, which had already been performed in Vienna, to be one of Hindemith's most important works.

Hermann Scherchen's decision to settle in Vienna will be a great asset to Viennese musical life. The initiative of this eminent conductor is always a valuable stimulant. Hitherto he has been known as the representative of the musical advance guard. Now his aims appear to be more comprehensive. He has founded an "International Society for Music Lovers" which is designed to establish a closer contact between music and the public. Performances of rarely-played masterpieces, old and new, are to enlarge the musical horizon. Gramophone records will enable music lovers to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with individual works. Furthermore, musical publications are to elucidate different aesthetic and historical problems.

* * *

Meanwhile Scherchen has formed a new orchestra and begun his activities with a concert of "Unknown Masterpieces." It was a complete success. Scherchen is an excellent orchestral trainer. Out of a band of very able musicians he has succeeded, within the shortest space of time, in producing an excellent orchestra. Its beauty of tone, precision, balance, plasticity in expression and dynamics will satisfy the most fastidious. The program opened with Purcell's delightful Suite written for Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream." A magnificent work, coupled with two illustrious names, followed: Vivaldi's Concerto for four violins, arranged for four pianos and string orchestra by no less a person than Bach. Under Scherchen's direction four young women pianists gave a finished rendering of the work. Haydn's Concerto for violin, cembalo and orchestra was a comparatively weaker piece.

Beethoven's "Elegische Gesang," which can take its place amongst the most famous of the master's adagios, was one of the loveliest things in the varied program. A small chorus sang the work with great beauty of tone and admirable sensitiveness. The last item was Richard Wagner's youthful Symphony in C major. Here, the individuality of the composer is not as yet very noticeable, but the force of his musical expression points to the future master. The slow movement is probably the most beautiful and the most mature. Parts of it might have been derived from Schubert.

The symphony was magnificently played. It gave an opportunity to learn something of the individual players and instrumental groups, and to admire their quick response in following Scherchen's lead.

The Art of Toulouse-Lautrec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The exhibition of Toulouse-Lautrec at the Knoedler Galleries throws new light on one of the most vital and original French artists of the late nineteenth century. Composed largely of notable works from the Musee d'Albi, for the benefit of which the display is held, it returns to the life of the 1890's and makes extraordinarily vivid the Paris the artist so intimately knew. Not since the memorable, though less definitive, exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art here in 1931, have contemporaries been able to study Lautrec so well, in all his aspects as a painter, poster-maker and draftsman, in a local exhibition.

Lautrec was born in Albi, in the lineage of the ancient counts of Lautrec, but lived in Montmartre and painted its life for the greater part of his career. His Paris was the Paris of Degas, as well as of the young Picasso, of Yvette Guilbert and the Moulin Rouge in the heydey of its celebrity.

Perhaps the main reason that Lautrec is not more widely represented in the museums and private collections of America is that from a pictorial viewpoint his paintings of the Paris cabarets and music halls have been considered rather strong meat for polite enjoyment. But when one examines the quality of his art there is nothing to do but admire him. A trenchant realist, cynical in his view of life, he was at the same time an enormously gifted draftsman and designer, and much of his fame now as in his own day is attributable to his brilliant poster work.

* * *

The exhibition presents a room of these lithographs—loans for the most part from the Paris Musée des Arts Décoratifs. The famous one of Jane Avril at the Jardin de Paris is included, and elsewhere in the display the sketch for it in oils, together representing one of his most striking compositions. The line in these affiches runs a swinging course, the color areas loom strongly and with the arresting quality which is an essential element and there are beauty and daring originality. The design quality newly "discovered" in Lautrec's time in Japanese prints and Chinese paintings is a recognized influence and may be perceived as a subtle force in his work.

The oils, brilliant as they are, are not the works of a consummate painter. All through the show the spontaneous quality of line suggests the draftsman more than the master of the oil medium. Many of the portrait sketches are swept on the canvas, or as often appears, on a slab of simple brown cardboard, with brusque vigor. These are searching, poignant characterizations of his friends and cronies of Montmartre —M. de Lauradour in his high hat, lounging thoughtfully in a theater dressing room; the self-sufficient M. Bolleau, the journalist, seated plumply at a café table; the sardonic M. Roumain Coolus. Crisply the artist painted them in his thin colors, trying for a spontaneity which he invariably achieved.

* * *

With them trails a striking feminine troup led by the famed Guilbert, in an oil described as a "poster left unfinished." Lautrec caricatures her with particular pungency, with her gaunt, black-gloved arms and screwed-up mouth; and there are sketches of May Milton, May Belfort and other performers, who shared her popularity with the music hall audiences of the nineties in different roles. As these sketches have figured in most instances as accessories of Lautrec's graceful poster art they have received the brunt of his realism lightly. The same is true of "La Modiste, Mlle. Margouin," one of the most charming compositions, and the "Mademoiselle Dihau au piano," both of which were painted with more than the artist's customary warmth.

It is fortunate that the exhibition has two of Lautrec's major works to show, as there are few which illustrate so well his formal skill in painting and composition. One of them is the familiar large "Au Moulin Rouge," lent by the Art Institute of Chicago, a kind of recapitulation, according to Lautrec's biographer, Maurice Joyant, of all of his studies of the Moulin Rouge. The other is his "Au Salon," a sordid but impressive page out of his book of night-life experience, from the Albi Museum.

C. B.

The Old Moderns

By W. H. Hadden Squire

London

In a few weeks the Royal Philharmonic Society will be 125 years old. When, the other night, Nadia Boulanger walked to the conductor's desk she made history, for she is actually the first of her sex to stand behind that bust of Beethoven which glares at every Philharmonic audience with such profound disapproval.

This tall, spare Frenchwoman, with a touch of the headmistress in both appearance and manner, is one of the most interesting figures in European music. French choral music owes much to her explorations in old, forgotten musical territory. And the young musicians of many countries have gone to her for inspiration. Among numerous pupils with names now well known to the public we find Igor Marevitch, Jean Françaix, Lennox Berkeley and Aaron Copland. Obviously Mlle. Boulanger is as much at home in the brave new musical world as in the old—in fact to her they are one.

The unexpected, therefore, was only to be expected from a musician to whom the inner qualities of her art are more important than their incidence in time. No doubt many frequenters of the Philharmonic concerts felt a little dubious when they read: Selection from "Dardanus," Rameau; "Sonata sopra Sancta Maria," "Lamento della Ninfa" and "Lasciatemi Morire," Monteverdi; Concerto for Harpsichord, Haydn, and Requiem Mass, Fauré.

How unlike the comfortable home-life of the symphony concert, with its familiar Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms! Bach, certainly; but a whole first part devoted to old-fangled composers like Rameau and Monteverdi! Why exhume the poor dears from the dust in which historians long ago laid them? What can they possibly have to say—without boring us—to a sophisticated age?

* * *

In "She Stoops to Conquer," Oliver Goldsmith made Miss Hardcastle say "O! sir, I must not tell my age; They say woman and music should never be dated." One is always curious about the "they" who "say"; in this instance, however, "they," whoever "they" were, were not only gallant but showed unusual musical insight.

The constant repetition of certain masterpieces has decided drawbacks. Not only does it produce the lazy listener but, after a time, it imprisons him in a single period from which he judges, by comparison, all other musical art. He becomes incapable of perceiving the inner musical qualities of any work with a divergent technique. His musical standpoint or attitude has, so to speak, crystallized.

Nadia Boulanger gave us a valuable object lesson on the important fact that "music should never be dated." Dates, she implied, should be relegated to the historians and dictionary-makers. To her, obviously, Rameau and Monteverdi are by no means dictionary-composers, but very much alive. Naturally we cannot listen to them as their contemporaries listened, but at least we may do our best to listen with "clean ears." Both were revolutionaries, and of Rameau it is amusing to read that people complained of the number of semi-quavers in his music, and a hard-worked orchestra grumbled that they "hadn't time to sneeze." The fragments from "Dardanus" were so interesting that one longed to see the whole opera on the stage. Much of the vocal writing rises to real beauty, particularly the delightful "Paix favorable" in the Phrygian scene. No wonder Debussy was enchanted by the art of Rameau, whose days, he once declared, were among the most glorious in the history of music in France.

* * *

Monteverdi, as every student knows, was also given a "rough house" by certain of his contemporaries. But here again is a composer who is far from defunct. Like its forerunners in the early seventeenth century the Philharmonic audience was captivated by the deeply expressive qualities of the famous "Lamento della Ninfa" and "Lasciatemi Morire."

The inclusion of Haydn's Concerto for Harpsichord—vivaciously played by Lucille Wallace—was not altogether happy and seemed in some way to disturb the continuity of the program. Perhaps it was not the fittest proem to the still loveliness of Fauré's Requiem Mass. Here is a masterpiece of French art. Of an almost daring technical simplicity, nothing could be more tranquil than the sound-surface of this exquisite musical poem. But for the receptive listener—to borrow the words of a French writer—"an apparently bottomless gulf opens in the heart—a luminous and as it were submarine gulf, unfathomable, full of ineffable beauties, of fleeting depths and infinite transparencies." Gisèlle Peyron, Doda Conrad and a choir drawn mainly from the Oriana Madrigal Society and the A Cappella Singers all sang beautifully. The organ part, as played by Mme. A. Dieudonné, supplied many happy touches of color.

Mlle. Boulanger dispenses with the baton and perhaps this is why, in the Rameau and Monteverdi works, there were moments when the London Philharmonic Orchestra, or rather a section of it, dispensed with time. To the orchestral player, a stick in the hand is worth two in the tree. Despite such a blemish or two, the evening was one to look back on with the keenest pleasure, a "musical evening" in the highest sense of that abused phrase.

"Of Mice and Men"

By Arthur Pollock

New York

It is not often that a novelist succeeds so well in bringing his own story to the stage as John Steinbeck has in his dramatization of "Of Mice and Men." Nor is such a novelist always fortunate enough to have so shrewd a director as George S. Kaufman stage his first work for the theater. "Of Mice and Men" seems to be one of the most notable plays of the present season.

Many will feel, no doubt, that there is in "Of Mice and Men" not enough of the most precious things of the theater to outweigh such language as the lowly use in actual life and the more formal object to in the playhouse. And yet, though Mr. Steinbeck's play goes in for no obvious displays of wisdom, there is a fine wisdom there just the same, a touching compassion and a love of men. It is simple, true, earnest and accurate and really an exceptional piece of honest reporting about life.

Few such plain plays ever succeed in the theater. Most of them perish of their own determined plainness, of their creator's blind love of small realities. This one has the simplicity that hints at genius, that freedom from trivial falsity that reveals its author as a man who wants to do better than merely to report, a man with distinct interpretive gifts.

* * *

Those who have read the book know the story of the two friends who, though one was clever at living and the other pathologically stupid, could not get along without each other. They are farm workers. They knew each other as boys. And the bright one reminds himself often that he could live much more freely and successfully if he had not the other along, but he knows all the time that he would be unhappy. For the big, dull-witted young man needs some one to take care of him. He is sure to "do something bad" if there is no one about to be kind and watch over him. This in spite of the fact that he has no evil impulses whatever, but merely does not know the danger of the physical strength nature has given him.

His strength persuaded the inhabitants of the town from which the two men are running when the play begins to believe that he had meant harm to a girl. The two get work on a ranch where they are not known, the little man fearful always that his big friend will make some muscular mistake. The men about him are kind, though rough and used to cruelty. But there is a woman there, careless wife of the boss's brash son. The big boy is not interested. But it happens that he breaks her neck.

That is the story. The picture is of human kindliness really, of the general decency of man toward man among the scenes where men have to live by selling the strength of their muscles on farms. Men of no intellectual attainments whatever, they nevertheless understand each other well and what they understand makes them compassionate.

* * *

The acting is beautifully done, the kind of acting that eschews the theatrical. Wallace Ford and Broderick Crawford play the two friends splendidly. Will Geer is admirable—as he always is—as the tall farm hand who looks on wisely at the drama he sees being played out before his comprehending eyes. John F. Hamilton is a pathetic wreck of farm life, Leigh Whipper a touching Negro character, Claire Luce the wayward girl who has allowed herself to marry into a state of life that permits her too little of the freedom her nature demands, and Sam Byrd, Thomas Findlay, Charles Slattery and Walter Baldwin play wisely in the other roles.

Sam Harris is presenting "Of Mice and Men" at the Music Box. Donald Oenslager has fitted it out with the right kind of realistic settings.

ORGANS
by Austin are noted for Artistic Voicing, Reliable Mechanism and reasonable prices.
Austin Organs, Inc.
HARTFORD, CONN.

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Ideal Christmas Gifts
MRS. EDDY AS I KNEW HER
Edited by Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy
White Vellumette—$1.25
Red Leatherette (Library Ed.)—$2.00
THE VISITOR
By Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy
Red Leatherette—$2.00
All books post free from
THE SUTTER PRESS
58 Sutter Street, San Francisco

American Painter of Portraits
DOROTHY DREW
Through December 11
FINDLAY GALLERIES
8 East 57th Street
New York

BOSTON MUSIC CO.
Presents
John M. Williams
in a series of 5 lectures on
"The Musical Education of a Child"
Beginning Monday, December 6, through Friday, December 10, 9:15 to 11:30 A. M.
Steinert Hall
162 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
No Admission Fee

Winter Sports Exposition Opens at Garden Tomorrow—Rose Bowl Expense Account

Mammoth Show For Ski Fans Nearly Ready

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A general conclave of winter sports enthusiasts opens at the Boston Garden tomorrow evening. Renewal of acquaintances of that growing body of ice and snow recreationists starts the winter season off through the Third Annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Ski Tournament. Hundreds of skiers, skaters and lovers of all outdoor winter sports take in this affair which continues afternoon and evening through Sunday.

In the Exposition Hall, adjoining the Garden, will be a complete preview of the latest modernized skis, ski clothing, ski equipment and other winter sports paraphernalia. With manufacturers and dealers from all sections of this country, and exhibitors including the Austrian Tourist Bureau, Swiss Federal Railroads, German Railroads and Norwegian Industries, this really is an international winter sports exposition.

Improved Ski Jump

Twice daily world famous skiers will be seen in daring competition and exhibition on the mammoth indoor ski hill. This ski hill offers a splendid opportunity for thrilling jumps, down-hill running and slaloming. Profiting from past experience the Garden has improved the ski jump for the benefit of the performers.

In addition to the ski events there will be sled-dog races by four teams of dogs from the New England Sled Dog Club, Inc.—snowshoe races, held for the first time here, with the outstanding snowshoe runners competing, including Pete Gavuzzi of Montreal, holder of the world's non-stop record of 105 miles; Prince Poking Fire, a full-blooded Iroquois Indian from the Gaughnawaga reservation in Quebec; Louis Thoraval of Montreal, holder of the Canadian 50-mile record and Benny Richman of New York, the No. 1 United States snowshoer.

As one of the featured skating acts, Walter A. Brown, general manager, will show for the first time in New England Francois LeMaire and Maude Reynolds. Of all the professional ice skaters before the public today, these two are vaulting to unusual acclaim. They will present "A Tyrolean Flirtation" a sort of Schuplatter dance which is from the Austrian mountain country.

LeMaire and Reynolds presented this number at the Century of Progress Exposition for the entire duration of the fair, and also at the Texas Centennial exposition at Dallas. LeMaire will also do a solo "Roman Candles." In a costume of 23,000 glittering spangles he will cut intricate figures among a multitude of lighted tapers placed a foot apart on the ice.

New Skating Star

New to this country will be Vera Hruba from Prague, Czechoslovakia. The visiting youngster skated in the 1936 Olympics and has won admiration throughout Europe since. This will be her first professional venture after which she will skate in carnivals all over the country and probably head toward Hollywood for pictures. Two other skating acts are on the program including Donald Farley, the Lake Placid youth, who performs intricate stunts while mounted on stilts.

Harry G. Collier, America's leading director of snow and ice spectacles, will once more direct the monster arena show which will be held twice daily—2:30 and 8:30 p. m. That means that the winter sports fans will witness a pageant of winter sports as only a director of Mr. Collier's ability can present.

Brown Awards Letters

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30 (AP)—Twenty-three members of the Brown varsity football team and the manager were awarded letters by the Brown Athletic Council this morning. Men honored include: Atwell, Barney, Battles, Bernstein, Carey, Cioci, Finkelstein, Foster, Hall, Hawley, Larkowich, McLaughry, McNeil, Manrodt, Mawhinney, Nash, O'Leary, Petrone, Prodgers, Riegler, Turcone, Wisbach, Certuse and Manager Francis.

Williams Elects Durrell

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Lawrence R. Durrell of Scarborough, N. Y., has been elected captain of next year's Williams varsity football team. He was a member of the 1936 varsity squad and during the past season alternated at halfback. He prepared for Williams at the Hill and Romford schools.

Trinity Elects Alexander

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30 (AP)—John C. Alexander of Philadelphia, 200-pound tackle and end was elected captain of the 1938 Trinity College football team last night.

LONDON

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

THE Orange Tree
Luncheons and Teas
Home-made Chocolates and Cakes
69 WELBECK ST., W. 1
(Opposite Debenhams)

Europe's Latest Skating Star

By a Staff Photographer

Vera Hruba From Prague

Youthful Czechoslovakian Who Will Make Her Professional Debut as a Featured Skating Star at the Boston Garden Tomorrow Night

Stove League Chatter

Baseball echoes . . . When the majors convene at Chicago Dec. 6, an increase in the player limit will probably be proposed . . . The present law limits each club to 23 men between May 15 and Sept. 1 . . . The St. Louis Browns hope that Gabby Street, their new manager, will be a happy medium . . . Rogers Hornsby ruled with an iron hand and Jim Bottomley was too easy . . . Dizzy Dean has adopted a baby alligator down in Bradenton . . . Willie Kamm is rumored to be headed for a coaching berth at Cleveland, under Oscar Vitt.

Vitt, incidentally, did not accept the managerial post at Cleveland until assured by club officials that young Bob Feller, the sensational pitching star, would be used in 1938 as he (Vitt) desired . . . During the recent campaign the Indians cashed in on Feller's drawing power by saving him for Sunday and holiday games . . . Vitt plans a starting job for Bob every fourth day . . . Charley Gehringer is the sixth consecutive infielder to win the American League batting championship . . . Before him were Luke Appling, Buddy Myer, Lou Gehrig, Jimmy Foxx and Dale Alexander.

St. Petersburg, Fla., almost found itself with a highly publicized ball club and no place to house it . . . After pounding out columns of advance stories about the approaching spring series between the Cardinals and Yankees (the Cards having replaced the Bees at Waterfront Park), city officials suddenly discovered crowded registers at all of the large first-class hotels . . . At the last minute, however, the Detroit, a smaller hostelry, came to the rescue of Al Lang and his associates.

The Schroeder Hotel will be the headquarters for the minor league meetings at Milwaukee . . . The Pittsburgh Pirates recently added Knoxville, Southern Association, to their farm system . . . Joe Medwick, the National League's latest "Most Valuable," will be guest of honor at a St. Louis dinner Dec. 14 . . . Judge Landis has been invited . . . Governors of eight states are also expected to attend . . . Two hundred and fifty-two players are on the National League reserve list . . . Only one club—the Cardinals—is carrying the full quota of 40 men . . . The Phillies list only 28.

Charley Gehringer names Cleveland's Johnny Allen as the pitcher who gives him the most trouble, with Lefty Grove, Buck Newsom, Wes Ferrell and Lefty Gomez running a close second . . . Milwaukee, site of the minor league meetings, was a member of the National League back in 1878 . . . Rumor has Watson Clark, one-time Dodger southpaw hurler, due to arrive in Boston as one of Casey Stengel's coaches . . . On the Detroit Tigers' reserve list, Cy Perkins is catalogued as a scout, not a coach.

Bill Kalfass, the lanky left-hander who joined Connie Mack's Athletics late in 1937, pitched batting practice for the Bees at St. Petersburg last spring . . . Hitch-hiked to Florida and asked Bob Quinn for a uniform . . . Couldn't locate the plate at St. Pete . . . "Slinging Sam" Baugh, the former Texas Christian ace and present star of the Washington Redskins in the National pro football league, will go South with the Cardinals next spring . . . If Sammy merits a Red Bird uniform, he will abandon the gridiron game.

Rabbit Maranville is one of Joe Gordon's boosters . . . Gordon, you remember, is the young Yankee nomination to fill Tony Lazzeri's shoes . . . Attention Bob Quinn: The leading pitcher in the Texas League last season, with 31 victories and 10 defeats, was Ash Hillin of Oklahoma City, a 33-year-old veteran . . . Homer Peel's .370 average was the highest to top the Texas circuit since 1930, when Oscar Eckhardt compiled a .379 mark . . . Lou Nahin, secretary treasurer at Milwaukee, has been connected with that club for 27 years.

Ray Doan's Hot Springs (Ark.) baseball school opens Feb. 25 and closes April 1 . . . Tuition is $40, and only $30 if paid before Jan. 1 . . . Those interested can get in touch with Doan at Box 563, Muscatine, Iowa . . . Any student who signs for a trial in organized baseball and stays with his club after July 15, will have his tuition refunded . . . Cleveland would like either Marvin Owen, Detroit, or Harland Clift, St. Louis, at third base in 1938 . . . Jim Bagby Jr., the Red Sox farm hand, was most valuable player in the New York-Pennsylvania League . . . A pitcher, Jim won 20 games at Hazelton and has been promoted to Little Rock.

E. R.

Hockey at Colgate

HAMILTON, N. Y., Nov. 30 (AP)—Ten hockey games, including feature contests with Cornell, Army and Hamilton, appear on the Colgate University hockey schedule announced by William A. Reid, director of athletics. The schedule includes Dec. 25, Brown at Providence; 26, M. I. T. in Boston.

New Competition For Northeastern Goalie

Northeastern claims in Capt. Karol Krystyan of East Boston the highest ranking goal-tender in New England intercollegiate league competition, yet he will get plenty of competition this year from a pair of sophomores, Paul Hefron of Brighton and Doug McBride of East Milton.

The chances are that Coach Herb Gallagher will use his captain for full-game service, with the newcomers getting most of their action in the early-morning practice sessions. If the situation warrants, however, the boys will get some third-period activity during the regular playing season, for Gallagher is working with an eye to the future as well as the present.

Krystyan was chosen on the mythical All-New England combination last year and is expected to have another sensational season. His brilliant and spectacular performance in the first Boston College game was one of the best goal-tending exhibitions of the 1937 season.

Hefron was the regular freshman net guardian last year, with McBride spelling him on occasion. The first-year men played an abbreviated schedule, so the boys did not have too much activity. All three will be in shape for the Husky opener with Tech on Dec. 17, however.

'Expense' Money For Pittsburgh Football Team

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30 (AP)—Pitt's undefeated Panthers took themselves out of Rose Bowl or any other bowl consideration today, although there was a possibility they might change their minds.

By a secret vote, reported to be 16—15, the gridders rejected a proposal for any post-season contest, content with nine victories and a tie on the regular schedule.

The action constituted a "modified sit-down strike," Sports Editor Harvey Boyle of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette asserted. Although university authorities denied players had made any demands, Boyle said they had requested:

Pocket money of between $100 and $200 each for a trip to Pasadena; an immediate vacation of two weeks; and that the full squad of 60 regulars and substitutes be taken along to the coast.

Immediately following the session, several players attempted to rally the squad for a second meeting to reconsider the action but failed in their first attempt. They continued their efforts.

Director of Athletics James Hagan and John Weber, secretary of the university, said in a joint statement that the university "did not and will not" call a second meeting. They added that if the players reconsider their decision the university would "listen."

They continued:

"However, the situation at present, with yesterday's vote of the players tabulated, means football for the 1937 season at Pitt is concluded."

Pitt had received invitations to the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans and the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, but there was no official announcement that a Rose Bowl bid had been extended to Jock Sutherland's eleven.

Explaining the vote on a possible Rose Bowl bid, Weber said:

"We had invitations from the Sugar Bowl and the Cotton Bowl which we wanted to place before the boys, so we just tossed in the Rose Bowl for consideration too—in the event we should be invited."

The Panthers have played four times in the Rose Bowl in the last 10 years, taking the championship by defeating Washington last year, 21-0. Many of the seniors on the present squad have made the coast trip twice.

N. E. College Ice Hockey Teams Off To Start Friday

The New England Intercollegiate Hockey League raises the local college ice curtain Friday night when Boston University meets M. I. T. at the Boston Arena.

Newly formed last year, this league embraces eight New England colleges, namely, Boston College, Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northeastern, Bowdoin, Colby, University of New Hampshire, and Middlebury.

The standing of the league is figured on a percentage basis with tie games not counting. At the end of the season, the team with the highest percentage standing will be awarded the Donald F. Sands Memorial Trophy, donated by the Eastern Hockey Officials Association.

Last year the league awarded the trophy to Boston College which finished its season with five victories, one defeat, and one tie game with a percentage of .833. The schedule:

Dec. 3—Boston University vs. M. I. T., Boston; 14—Boston College vs. M. I. T., Boston; 17—Northeastern vs. M. I. T., Jan. 8—Northeastern at Middlebury; University of New Hampshire at Bowdoin; 11—Colby at Bowdoin; Boston University at New Hampshire; 13—New Hampshire at Boston College; 14—Boston University vs. Boston College, Boston; Colby at Northeastern; Bowdoin at M. I. T.; 18—Colby at M. I. T.; Bowdoin at Northeastern; 17—Bowdoin at Colby; 22—Boston College at Middlebury; 29—Boston College vs. Northeastern, Boston.

Feb. 3—M. I. T. at New Hampshire; 5—Northeastern at New Hampshire; M. I. T. at Middlebury; Boston University at Colby; 8—Colby at Boston College; 9—Colby at New Hampshire; 10—M. I. T. vs. Northeastern, Boston; Bowdoin at New Hampshire; 11—Middebury at Boston University; 12—Boston College at New Hampshire (pending); 15—Boston University at New Hampshire; 16—Northeastern at Bowdoin; 17—Northeastern at Colby; 18—Middlebury at New Hampshire; 22—Boston University vs. M. I. T., Boston; 24—New Hampshire at Northeastern; 25—Boston University vs. College of New Hampshire; 26—Boston College vs. Northeastern, Boston.

A. V. Lambert Memorial Trophy Is Won by Pittsburgh Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—For the second-straight year, the University of Pittsburgh football team was awarded the August V. Lambert Memorial Trophy, emblematic of the eastern collegiate gridiron championship, it was announced today. A board of 31 judges, comprising the leading football writers and sports editors on daily newspapers in Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington chose Pitt for the award, with Fordham a close second and Dartmouth third.

The announcement was made by Henry L. and Victor A. Lambert, donors of the trophy, at a luncheon for the judges held today at the National Democratic Club of this city. Formal notification was sent at once to the University of Pittsburgh authorities. The trophy will make its second journey to the Panthers' lair sometime next week when an official presentation ceremony will be held on the Pitt campus.

The rivalry between Pitt and Fordham to maintain their unbeaten strings throughout the season, was reflected in the battle of ballots, for the Rams were the only serious rivals to Pitt in the voting.

The University of Washington, last year immediately following the winning of the Lambert Trophy by Pitt, extended an invitation to the Panthers to play in the Rose Bowl classic, stating that the championship award had decided them to ask Pitt to the west coast.

Other teams receiving votes included Harvard, Yale, Villanova and Holy Cross, but Pitt and Fordham were way out in front from the receipt of the first batch of ballots.

Lambert Memorial Trophy

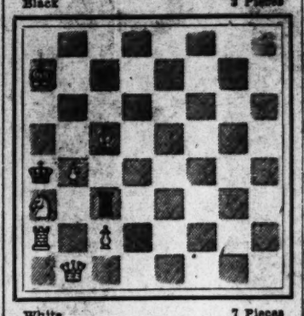
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 30, 1937

Problem No. 1983
By Dr. E. Mack

Black 2 Pieces



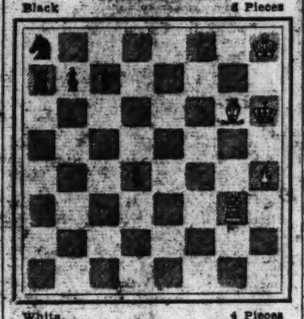
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Another example of the famous Prague composer's work. Those who find this easy to solve should realize that the composer had certain thematic and artistic aims which to him, and to the true problem connoisseur, are more important than mere difficulty.)

Problem No. 1986
By T. B. Dawson

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, thirty-second tourney, British Chess Problem Society, 1936-7. The composer, problem editor of the British Chess Magazine, here shows what he terms "a three-move transformation of the pawn switch.")

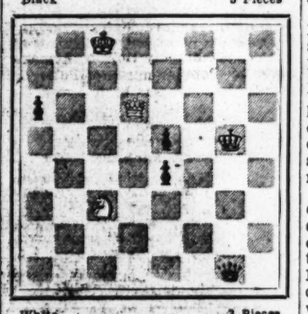
Solutions to Problems

No. 1985. KtxRP
No. 1987. 1. R-B5 threatens
2. Q-Q2ch
1. ——— Kt-K7
2. Q-KJ3ch
1. ——— Kt-Q4
2. R-B4
1. ——— Kt-Kt8
2. Kt-K

End-Game No. 384. White wins: 1 Kt-K5ch, K-Q3; 2 Kt-Q3, Q-B2; 3 Q-Q4ch, Q-Q4; 4 Q-B6ch, Q-K3; 5 Q-Kt7, Q-B4; 6 Kt-B4, K-B4; 7 Q-B3ch, K moves; 8 Q-B7 mate. If 1 . . . K-B4; 2 Kt-Q7ch, K-Q3; 3 Q-B4ch, K-B3; 4 Q-B6ch, etc. If 1 . . . K-Kt3; 2 Q-Q4ch, K-Kt2; 3 Q-Q7ch, K-R; 4 Q-B6ch, K-R2; 5 K-B2, etc.

End-Game No. 385
By A. A. Troitzky

Black 5 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

(Another puzzler. The third move is difficult to visualize.)

Notes

The November Chess Review contains a revealing first-hand story of the Semmering tournament. Keres, the winner, was the only player who did not receive a retainer, and he won without much difficulty. Spielman, who acted as tournament director, received funds about $35 for his efforts, and the players were dissatisfied with their accommodations. In addition, there were no per-point remunerations to non-prize winners. Yet this tournament was greatly ballyhooed, and the Semmering hotel owner was greatly praised as a chess benefactor, and the tournament ranks as one of strongest of recent years. The lot of the professional chess master is indeed a hard one!

Compare this game with the thirteenth. Euwe here offers a gambit P on his tenth move. The result is the usual close struggle.

Ninth Game
Slav Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Kt-Q2	P-QB4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 Kt-Kt3	R(R4)-R
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 R-B4	P-QKt3
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 P-B4	Q-B3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	26 PxP	PxP
6 P-K3	P-K3	27 R-R	Q-Kt3
7 BxP	B-QKt5	28 R-R3	Q-R2
8 Castles	QKt-Q2	29 Q-B2	Kt-Kt3
9 Q-K2	Kt-K5	30 RxP	KtxP
10 B-Q3	BxKt	31 R-B	QxQch
11 PxB	KtxQBP	32 KxQ	R-Kt5
12 Q-B2	BxB	33 P-Kt3	R-Q
13 QxB	Kt-Q4	34 K-K2	Kt-Kt3
14 B-R3	P-QR4	35 Kt-Q2	P-Kt4
15 QR-Kt	Kt-Kt5	36 PxP	PxP
16 BxKt	PxB	37 R-Q3	Kt-Q4
17 RxP	Castles	38 B-B4	RxR
18 Q-B2	Q-B2	39 KtxR	R-R
19 KR-Kt	KR-Kt	40 Kt-K3	KtxKt
20 P-K4	R-R4	41 RxKt	Drawn
21 P-K5	P-R3		

Twelfth Game
Nimzowitsch Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 KtxKt	KtxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	16 B-Kt2	QR-B
4 Q-B2	P-Q4	17 QR-B	KR-Q
5 PxP	QxP	18 P-B3	P-K4
6 P-K3	P-B4	19 K-B2(a)	PxP
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	20 BxP	Kt-B4
8 PxB	Castles	21 KR-Q	Kt-K3
9 Kt-B3	PxP	22 B-Kt3	RxR
10 BPxP	P-QKt3	23 RxR	KtxB
11 B-B4	Q-B3	24 PxKt	R-QB
12 B-Q3	QxQ	25 R-Q	R-B6
13 BxQ	B-R3	26 P-Q5	drawn(b)

(a) If 19 . . . PxP, Kt-B4, and Euwe feels that his active Kt will at least win back the P.
(b) After 26 . . . RxB; 27 P-Q6, B-Kt4; 28 P-Q7, BxP; 29 RxB, K-B; 30 RxRP, with lifeless equality.

Euwe shows a return of form in the thirteenth game, which he won, only after a long struggle.

Thirteenth Game
Slav Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	35 R-Q	K-B3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	36 R-R6ch	B-Kt3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	37 R-R8	K-Kt2
4 Kt-B3	PxP	38 R-KB8	R-Kt2
5 P-QR4	B-B4	39 B-K5	Kt-B6
6 P-K3	P-K3	40 R-Kt8ch	K-R3
7 BxP	QKt-Q2	41 R-Q7ch	B-B2
8 Q-K2	Kt-K5	42 RxBch	KxR
9 Castles	B-QKt5	43 RxRch	KtxB
10 B-Q3	BxKt	44 R-B8	P-B3
11 BxKt	B-QKt5	45 RxP	R-QB2
12 BxB	PxB	46 Kt-Q2	R-B7
13 P-Q5	PxP	47 R-Q8	K-B2
14 Q-Kt5	Q-R4	48 K-K2	R-Kt7
15 QxKtP	R-QKt1	49 P-R3	K-B3
16 Q-B6	Q-B4	50 R-Q4	K-B4
17 Kt-Q4	R-Kt3	51 K-K3	Kt-Kt3
18 QxQ	KtxQ	52 R-Q8	Kt-K2
19 P-R5	R-QR3	53 K-Q3	R-Kt3
20 Kt-B2	BxP	54 K-K3	R-Kt7
21 P-QKt4	BxP	55 R-Q3	Kt-Q4ch
22 B-Kt2	B-R4	56 K-B3	Kt-Kt5
23 BxP	R-Kt1	57 R-B3ch	K-Q5
24 B-K5	Kt-Kt6	58 R-Kt3	RxR
25 R-R4	QR-KKt1	59 KtxRch	K-K4
26 B-Kt2	B-Kt3	60 P-Kt3	Kt-B3
27 R-KB4	P-KR4	61 P-R4	Kt-Q
28 R-KR4	P-R4	62 Kt-B5	Kt-B2
29 RxP	R-QB3	63 Kt-Q3ch	K-Q5
30 Kt-R3	P-Q5	64 Kt-K	K-K4
31 PxP	KtxP	65 Kt-Q3ch	K-K3
32 R-Kt8ch	K-Q2	66 K-B4	Kt-Q3
33 K-B	R-B4	67 Kt-B5ch	K-B2
34 Kt-Kt1	B-B7	68 Kt-Kt3	Resigns

Another A. A. U. Break

MONTREAL, Nov. 30 (CP)—The Provincial Amateur Baseball Association of Quebec decided to break from the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada at its annual meeting. The association, which comprised 15 leagues and 956 players during the past season, no longer will obtain amateur cards from the Quebec branch of the A. A. U.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Minnesota topped the Associated Press final national football poll with 332 points, Louisiana State second with 308, followed by Pittsburgh, Alabama and Washington.

Three Years Ago

Nine football teams finished season unbeaten and untied with Alabama and Minnesota the only major elevens.

Pittsburgh Leads College Elevens In Writers' Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—If you heed the fellows who look at football and write about it, Pitt's Panthers are the best collection of players in the United States this year, and there's not much room for argument.

In the seventh and final weekly ranking poll of writers, made by the Associated Press, 29 of 33 experts throughout the country picked Pitt for first place. Two others split their ballots between Pitt and Fordham, while single votes were cast for Fordham and Alabama for top rank. California earned second place in the balloting without getting one first-place vote.

Counting 10 points for a first-place vote, nine for second, etc., the Panthers polled 327 points to California's 277. Alabama, undefeated and untied, could take no better than fourth, and Santa Clara, also with a clean slate, tied for ninth with Notre Dame.

A year ago Minnesota beat out Louisiana State in the final poll, but for 1937 the Gophers wound up fifth and L. S. U. eighth.

Here is the final tabulation with points on a 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis and the 1936 rankings of the teams:

First Ten	Points	1936 Ranking
1. Pittsburgh	327	3
2. California	277	*
3. Fordham	253	*
4. Alabama	246	4
5. Minnesota	104	1
6. Villanova	103	*
7. Dartmouth	102	*
8. Louisiana State	97	2
9. (Tied) Notre Dame	90	8
Santa Clara	90	6

*Unranked.

Second Ten: (11) Nebraska, 35; (12) Yale, 18; (13) Ohio State, 14; (14) Holy Cross and Arkansas, tied, 9 each; (16) Texas Christian, 8; (17) Colorado, 7; (18) Rice, 6; (19) North Carolina, 5; (20) Duke, 4.

Also ran: Vanderbilt and Auburn, each 3; Cornell, Harvard and Washington, each 1.

Washington, the West's Rose Bowl team last New Year's Day, was fifth in the final 1936 poll and Nebraska ninth. Northwestern, No. 7, and Pennsylvania, No. 10, were clear out of the picture this year.

Horner, Stewart High in Scoring

MONTREAL, Nov. 30 (AP)—Although young Gordon Drillon continues to set a hot scoring pace in the National Hockey League, Toronto's Red Horner, and the somewhat older Nels Stewart of the New York Americans are the current wonders of the circuit.

Horner, oldest member of the Leafs, a defenseman who used to specialize in knocking down the opponents trying to get goals, is tied for second in the current scoring list with 12 points. Stewart, who already has made more goals than anyone else and more than most players ever expect to get (nearly 300 for an all-time mark) turned in some new feats during the past week.

Old "Slippery Sam" who came close to having his nickname changed to "Slipping Sam" a year or so ago, rapped in three goals in the record time of 7m., 16s. against Boston Sunday night. He notched one other goal and an assist last week to bring his total to eight points and gain a fifth-place tie among the scoring leaders. Horner made one goal and three assists to pass his teammate, Chuck Conacher, in the race and tie another Toronto ace, Harvey Jackson. Horner's 10 assists put him well in front in that department.

Drillon, leading goal-getter with eight, also has seven assists for a 15-point total, three more than a week ago. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Drillon, Toronto	8	7	15
H. Jackson, Toronto	7	5	12
Horner, Toronto	2	10	12
Apps, Toronto	2	7	9
Stewart, Americans	6	2	8
Conacher, Toronto	5	3	8
Barry, Detroit	5	3	8
Thoms, Toronto	3	5	8
Romnes, Chicago	4	4	8
Metz, Toronto	6	1	7
Schmidt, Boston	5	2	7
Schriner, Americans	4	3	7
Gagnon, Canadiens	3	4	7
Thompson, Chicago	1	6	7
Dillon, Rangers	5	1	6
Getliffe, Boston	4	2	6
Mantha, Canadiens	3	3	6
Northcott, Montreal	3	3	6
March, Chicago	3	3	6
Dumart, Boston	3	3	6
Mondou, Canadiens	2	4	6
Haynes, Canadiens	2	4	6
Cowley, Boston	1	5	6

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Regular Season Over

Well, the regular college football season of 1937 has come to a close and, with the exception of the Bowl and all-East vs. all-West games, which will be played New Year's Day, and a few scattering college contests, only one of which can figure in determining a conference championship, the returns are all in, and whatever claims may be had to all but one of the different championships have been recorded in football's history book. The one college game that will have a bearing on a championship is the contest between Rice and Southern Methodist in the Southwest Conference. A victory for Rice will give the Owls undisputed claim to the honor, while a tie will throw Rice and Texas Christian into a tie for the championship, and a victory for S. M. U. will give Texas Christian the title which was held last year by Arkansas. As each team defeated Baylor by exactly the same score of 13 to 0, the game should be a real climax to a surprising season.

By Staff Artist

Two Teams Repeat, One Gains

Dividing the country into its various conferences and sections, it is interesting to note that only two of the holders of titles in 1936 were able to repeat this year. They were Dartmouth in the so-called "Ivy" League and Nebraska in the Big Six. Neither of these teams was defeated in its league competition, although each was held to two tie scores. One of the colleges which had to share its 1936 honor with another, gained sole possession this year, while one which held sole possession in 1936 had to share this year's honor with three others. Tulsa was the one which improved on its last year's showing by taking the Missouri Valley Conference title, which it shared with Creighton in 1936; while Pittsburgh, which was recognized as the champion of the East last year, had to share this year's honor with Fordham, Villanova and Holy Cross. Looking back over the season and noting the results of some of the games where teams that soundly outplayed their opponents in every department except the scoring lost, it is perhaps not at all surprising that so few elevens were able to retain their titles. Upsets have figured every year to a greater or less extent, and yet I do not at the moment recall a season when there have been so many surprising results as took place this fall. Forecasting results is indeed getting to be a more precarious profession than coaching a big college eleven.

The Whites Are Good

When it comes to scoring in college football games it must be admitted that the Whites are very good. Seldom indeed is it, as is the case this year, that players of the same name lead their respective conferences or sections as was the case this year when Byron "Whizzer" White of Colorado University not only led the Rocky Mountain Conference, but also led the entire nation with 122 points to his credit made in eight games and Sid White of Brooklyn College led the East with 113 points in nine games. The Colorado White showed that he is a very versatile player by making points from field goals and points-after-touchdowns as well as from touchdowns, and I shall be surprised if he is not named on most of the all-America elevens.

Frank of Yale Voted Outstanding Player

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—The Robert W. Maxwell Memorial Football Club of Philadelphia today chose Clinton E. Frank, Yale's great captain, as America's outstanding football player for 1937.

The organization of coaches, officials and writers includes among its members Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard, who called Frank "The greatest back I have ever seen."

Bert Bell, president of the club and owner of the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional League, said the selection was unanimous. The club officially will notify the Yale star of his selection at its annual banquet Dec. 15.

Two Toronto Players

SUDBURY, Ont., Nov. 30 (CP)—Max Silverman, coach of a team that will tour the British Isles and Europe this winter under the name of Sudbury Wolves, said yesterday about half the line-up would be Junior players. He is coach of the Sudbury Juniors. Two Toronto players, Sarel and Dearcey Allen, would make the trip if they could get leave of absence, he said, but did not indicate what the rest of the Wolves' line-up would be. The team will sail Dec. 14 and remain in Europe 10 weeks.

Sorrel and Kelly On Block Through Waivers

DETROIT, Nov. 30 (AP)—Manager Jack Adams of the once proud Detroit Red Wings, admitting he has been "buffaloed" by the Stanley cup hockey champions' current downslide, asked for waivers last night on two players to tie with a drastic shakeup. In contemplated plans which hinge on the success of his waivers request, Adams virtually would take the team apart, among other moves splitting up the famous first line of Herbie Lewis, Marty Barry, and Larry Aurie.

Waivers were asked on Johnny Sorrel, left winger playing his eighth season for the Wings, and Pete Kelly, right winger who has failed to live up to early promises. Adams also said he plans to bring up young Howard Mackie, recruit wing with Detroit's minor league farm club, the Pittsburgh Hornets. He would ship Kelly and Sorrel to the Hornets in exchange for Mackie.

Michigan State at Orange Bowl

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 30 (AP)—Jack Baldwin, Orange Bowl committee schedule chairman, said today Michigan State College had accepted an invitation to play in the sixth annual New Year's Day football game here.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM 1492
Sunday, December 5, at 3:30
SCHIPA
AND
Norma Jean Erdmann
Sunday, December 12, at 3:30
JOSEF
HOFMANN
"STILL A PRODIGY"

WILBUR—TONIGHT 8:30 | 2 WKS ONLY
4th Play Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Season
MILTON SHUBERT Presents
in association with RUTH SELWYN
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES IN LONDON AND STILL PLAYING TO CAPACITY
with FREDERICK LEISTER
PEGGY SIMPSON • AUBREY MATHER and PHOEBE FOSTER
with a Distinguished Supporting Company
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20, tax incl.

3RD BIG WEEK!
SAMUEL GOLDWYN
THE HURRICANE
• DOROTHY LAMOUR
• JON HALL
• MARY ASTOR
COLONIAL Twice Daily 2:30 8:30

SHUBERT—EVES. 8:30 | Last 7 Times
GILBERT MILLER presents
TOVARICH
with
MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
and Original New York Cast
Evgs. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs.-Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Dec. 1, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dec. 2, Greensboro, N. C.; Dec. 3, Durham, N. C.; Dec. 4, Raleigh, N. C.

BOSTON
PROVEN PICTURES NOW SHOWING AT
SQUARE & REPERTORY
LORETTA YOUNG • TYRONE POWER in CLARENCE DARROW'S "CAIL OF THE WILD"
& PAT O'BRIEN in "GREAT GUNS"
TREMONT
WALLACE BEERY in "OLD SOAK"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Irene Dunne—Randolph Scott
"HIGH, WIDE AND HANDSOME"
James Cagney—Jean Pitts
"40 Naughty Girls"
Wed.—Review
"LLOYDS OF LONDON"
Edward Everett Horton
"Nobody's Fool"

NEW YORK CITY
The Most Exciting Play in Town!
MANY MANSIONS
With Alexander Kirkland and Flora Campbell
44th St. THEATRE, W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St.
Evgs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

The Home Forum

On "The Good Old Times"

ON ONE of my visits to Paris, I fell into that common though deplorable mood of comparing the city with the city I used to know, entirely to the detriment of the present. Where are the lively meeting-places of other days, where I was sure to encounter most of the painters and writers of my acquaintance? They no longer, I complained, existed; and the painters and writers are dispersed. Even the famous restaurants which I once frequented have, one by one, closed their doors. The Boulevards have become garish and vulgar with neon lights. The Latin Quarter has been transformed into a street of huge cafés, from which the old intimacy is missing. Montparnasse is no longer that wonderful world of the decade which followed the war, when art and literature were recreated, along that little strip of sidewalk, and when life was filled with the excitement of striving and accomplishment. As for the young men, they were ready to be gulled by any charlatan, and ran stupidly to extremes. There was a sad decadence.

And so on— The fact is, of course, that Paris has changed, as everything changes, and I had got out of touch with it and with the coming generation. But it chanced that I came upon some younger people who joyously took me to newer haunts which were, I presently found, just as animated, just as full of hope and promise, as were my older haunts. The younger men, tingling with interest in their work and in their times, were every bit as keen as my former companions; and, while I have properly learned to make large discounts, I soon perceived that those of my age could claim no virtue that is not shared by those who are now twenty years younger.

* * *

I LISTENED TO them for a whole evening, loudly debating matters of which they were totally ignorant; and, though I smiled to myself at their assurance, I could not but acknowledge it was precisely with such fervor of conviction we argued a long time ago. And it was such fervor of conviction, such tumultuous fashion of expressing ideas, that made the old Paris so memorable. Doubtless they are wrong, as we were wrong, but they are passing through a necessary stage which they will look back on with pleasure. Doubtless, they, too, twenty years hence, will be inclined to find Paris—or whatever is their city—vastly changed for the worse. But, if they will then consent to be taken into the fresh headquarters of the youth of say, 1960, they will discover, as I discovered, that there is a fundamental similarity between 1900, 1930 and 1960. What matter these neon lights, the vanished cafés and restaurants? The young men are still being cocksure (on either side of every question) and are still dreaming dreams which will not all be realised.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who uttered so many wise words on the art of living, has defended the illusions of youth: "I am no more abashed at having been a red-hot Socialist with a panacea of my own than at having been a suckling infant. . . . A dash of enthusiasm is not a thing to be ashamed of in the retrospect; if St. Paul had not been a very zealous Pharisee, he would have been a colder Christian. . . . In thus turning Conservative with the years, I am going through a normal cycle of change, and travelling in the common orbit of men's opinions."

This kind of mutability is immutable. These changes are changeless. The course is the same for us all; we are far too certain we are right, until we have come by hard experience to know we may be wrong. "We go catching and catching at this or that corner of knowledge, now getting a foresight of generous possibilities, now chilled with a glimpse of prudence. . . . We have no more than glimpses and touches; we are torn away from our theories; we are spun round and round and shown this or the other view of life, until only fools and knaves can hold to their opinions." Nevertheless, it was refreshing and rejuvenating to me to hear these younger men thumping the table in their belief that, for all human questions, they had exactly the right answers. "Sir, there is no such thing as the whole truth about any human thing," I was tempted to interpose; but I refrained, and was happy to be back in the Paris of other years, which resembled these years far more than I had imagined.

* * *

TO CONFIRM ME in this process of discovering that there is no essential difference between one generation and another, I turned to a delightful anthology which I often carry with me. It was compiled by Rose Macaulay, and is entitled "The Minor Pleasures of Life." In it there are many passages, from Horace to Robert Lynd, "deploring the decadence of the age." According to a score of authors, we have been going steadily down the ages from bad to worse. Have they not seen the unmistakable signs of decay in their own lifetime? Have they not, by the comparison of their youth with their ripe age, plainly discerned the downward trend? So that, if each of them is to be believed, we must have sunk from lower to lower depths since Rome was Rome, and must now be low indeed— Sir Thomas Browne properly protests over this headshaking over the "good old times," when he writes in his "Pseudodoxia Epidemica": "Men from whom we should expect the greatest example of wisdom, do most exceed in this point of folly; commending the days of their youth, which they scarce remember, at least well understood not; extolling those times their younger ears had heard their fathers condemn, and condemning those times the gray heads of their posterity shall commend. . . ."

Do you suppose that Sir Thomas Browne will turn men from the denigration of their later years? No, the grandfather will continue to praise the days of his youth in contrast with the degenerate days of his manhood; while the father will find in those degenerate days his own golden age which has now declined into a leaden age; and the son will in his turn glorify the leaden age— As early as 1579, Stephen Gosson was persuaded that England, which was once strong and disciplined, had contracted all the evil habits of every other country. He does not entertain the smallest doubt. "Experto crede, I have seen somewhat and therefore I think may say the more," he knowingly declares. As for William Camden, who wrote at the beginning of the sixteenth century, before the spacious days of Elizabeth, he deplores the word-mongering of his time as compared with the readiness to act of his forefathers. One might almost suppose Mr. Lloyd George to be making a speech on present day cowardice.

* * *

I SHOULD LIKE to quote Dorothy Osborne's letter to Sir William Temple in which she weeps over the follies of the young people of her age; and sundry pronouncements on the decline of learning, of poetry, of preaching, of conversation, of manners— For hundreds of years this decline has been continuous, if we are to accept our respected authors, until one wonders how any vestiges of learning, poetry, conversation, manners, can still be found. It would seem that every age has been more and more "given to brutish pleasure and atheism." Jonathan Swift, as might be expected, asserts that his times are the wickedest of all. And it is illuminating to see on what slight changes the most scathing judgments are founded. Thus it appears that in 1723 an old custom of ringing a bell for pancakes on Shrove Tuesday in Oxford was not followed; whereupon Thomas Hearne exclaims gloomily: "When laudable old customs alter, 'tis a sign learning dwindles."

Byron was sure that none of the poetry of contemporaries would survive. "Another century will sweep our Empire, our literature, and our name, from all but a place in the annals of mankind." How Carlyle must have enjoyed himself, revelling in direful prophecies, on that night in 1839 when he found, in conversation with Southey, that they were agreed on the terrible approach of democracy with violent revolutions and final extinction in shapeless ruin! The dialogue he remembers, was "copious and pleasant," as well it might be when such dismal speculations were afoot.

* * *

WHEN I LISTENED to the hot and earnest and yet cheerful debate of the young men in Paris, most of it gloriously ridiculous and wrong, I was willing to admit that Paris was much the same after all. There will be changes and upheavals, and the last of my pet corners will disappear; but I will not again be tempted to believe that it all used to be better than it is today.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — KEYSTONE

THE WATER WHEEL OF AN OLD MILL, NEAR NORRIS, TENNESSEE

OLD mill, whose sturdy wheel, hand-fashioned while George Washington was President, still turns unwearied for the grinding of the corn, do you consider with resentment or aversion the colossal mechanisms in that Tennessee valley from which you were removed before your first mill site was covered by the flood of a mighty lake, impounded by man's hand to bring its weight of water to his bidding?

No; simply and steadily you still do well the work for which you were made, not concerned that you are now regarded as a lovable curiosity rather than as a public utility by those who come to see the great new dam and all its complicated machinery which has supplanted you. You still have your place—a little to one side, it is true—and, as a showpiece to point the changes over a hundred and fifty years, you do your own small part as thoroughly as ever, though a thousand things are now accomplished here at Norris that were undreamed of when your wheel was first set in motion.

The Timely Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DO IT now!" "There is no time like the present!" These expressions are frequently heard in everyday speech, when applied to purposeful activity. There is much joy in something attempted, something done, when the world is the better for this accomplishment. The sweet renewals of affection, temporarily lost through misunderstanding; the soft answer turning away wrath; the generous action; the promise fulfilled and duty well done—these, multiplied a million times, make a brighter world.

Why look for a paradise in the future, when the very heaven we seek is right at hand, as Christ Jesus said. Hear these stirring words of the Master (Luke 17:21): "The kingdom of God is within you;" and (John 4:23), "The hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth."

We have this rousing statement in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 39): "'*Now*,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, *now* is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life. Now is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science."

Because God is Spirit, man, His image and likeness, is wholly spiritual—not material, as Christian Science enables us to prove. Seeing this, we know that now is the time to utilize this spiritual truth. Do we dream about pleasure in matter, when materiality is Spirit's opposite, and therefore not our true selfhood, which is always God's spiritual likeness? Matter, God's unlikeness, is a scientific impossibility. God is All, and flesh and bones, the reverse of Spirit, are unreal. The present moment is none too soon for us to turn from the mortal concept of man, as material, to the divine idea, and recognize spiritual man as revealed in Christian Science. How can we be saved from believing in the falsity called mortal man, except by realizing the truth that man is spiritual and perfect, God's reflection? Truly, now is the time to understand this spiritual fact, which Jesus revealed, and which Christian Science again brings to light.

Can our lot be permanently improved without any effort on our part? Do we expect future benefits to fall into our lap, when we have not made good use of present opportunities? Now, and always, Love is pouring out blessings. The desire to understand God and to apprehend His spiritual ideas; the hunger and thirst after righteousness, purity, and perfection are essential to our growth. Are we devoting the present moments to the satisfying of these right desires, or do we thrust them aside for future attention and give our time to less worthy pursuits?

Christ Jesus was confronted by a hungry multitude, a violent storm, so-called incurable disease, the evidence of death. He knew that the moment error appears is the time to glorify God, by proving its nothingness. He did this in most cases instantaneously.

We cannot do better than follow the Master's example. We have the Science which Jesus practiced; and we can use it, even as he did, every moment. Someone has said, "All of us are always going to do better tomorrow; and we should, too, if only we started today." Why indulge in procrastination, which is an evil? The present is the time to study the Bible and the textbook of Christian Science, which give us the right understanding of God and man.

We may be faced with barren prospects, a storm of anger, a threatening disease, or the fear of death. Should such be the case, Christian Science teaches us that now is the time to demonstrate our understanding of God, learned through these inspired writings. Now is our opportunity, not to stand aghast at the vigorous claims of evil, but to prove their unreality by firmly holding our mental gaze to the eternal fact of perfect God and perfect man, as Christ Jesus did.

In the now it is of first importance to obey God, to love others as we would have them love us, and to be ever aware of the omnipresence of Mind. Most of us can recall instances when obedience to this rule brought us numerous blessings, or maybe relieved us of some threatening fear. Thus we may prove true the words of a hymn:

"Why search the future and the past?
Why do ye look with tearful eyes
And seek far off for paradise?
Before your feet Life's pearl is cast.

"Then rise and greet the signs that prove
Unreal the ages' long lament;
The 'one far-off divine event'
Is now, and that event is Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Hostess and Guest

BUT at this moment the train man shouted "Newburyport," as if there were not a minute to be lost, and the good soul gathered her possessions in a great hurry, dropping her purse again twice, and letting fall bits of broken sentences with it from which Betty could gather only "The fog come in," and "coast o' France," and then, as they said good-by, "'twas so divertin' ridin' along that I took no note of stoppin'." After they had parted affectionately, she stood for a minute or two at the door of the still moving train, nodding and bobbing her kind old head at her young fellow-passenger whenever they caught each other's eye. . . .

The train whistled along and the homesick feeling soon passed, though Betty remembered that Mrs. Duncan had said once that wherever you may put two persons one is always hostess and the other always guest, either from circumstances alone or from their different natures, and they must be careful about their duties to each other. Betty had not quite understood this when she heard it said, though the words had stayed in her mind. Now the meaning flashed clearly into her thought, and she was pleased to think that she had just now been the one who knew most about traveling.—From "Betty Leicester," by SARAH ORNE JEWETT. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Le Maintenant propice

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"FAIS-LE tout de suite!" "C'est maintenant qu'il faut agir!" Ce sont là des expressions qu'on entend souvent dans la conversation usuelle, au sujet de quelque entreprise ou d'un travail utile. S'attaquer à une tâche, accomplir une œuvre utile, cela nous apporte beaucoup de joie, quand le monde bénéficie de notre activité. Le renouvellement des affections, qu'un malentendu semblait avoir interrompues; la réponse douce apaisant la fureur; l'acte généreux; la promesse tenue et le devoir bien accompli—voilà des choses qui, répétées mille et mille fois, embellissent le monde où nous vivons.

Pourquoi n'envisagerions-nous qu'un paradis futur, puisque le ciel que nous cherchons est proche, comme l'a dit le Christ Jésus. Écoutons ces vibrantes paroles du Maître (Luc 17:21): "Le royaume de Dieu est au dedans de vous;" et (Jean 4:23): "L'heure vient, et elle est déjà venue, où les vrais adorateurs adoreront le Père en esprit et en vérité."

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, contient à la page 39 cette déclaration qui nous réveille: "'Voici *maintenant*,' s'écria l'apôtre, 'le temps favorable; voici *maintenant* le jour du salut,'—voulant dire par là, non que voici maintenant le temps où les hommes doivent se préparer pour le salut, ou la sécurité, dans un monde à venir, mais que voici maintenant le temps d'éprouver ce salut en esprit et en vie. Voici maintenant le temps où les soi-disant douleurs et plaisirs matériels doivent disparaître, car tous deux sont irréels, étant impossibles dans la Science."

Parce que Dieu est Esprit, l'homme, Son image et Sa ressemblance, est non pas matériel, mais entièrement spirituel, comme nous pouvons le prouver grâce à la Science Chrétienne. Voyant cela, nous savons que l'heure où il faut utiliser cette vérité spirituelle, c'est maintenant même. Rêvons-nous au plaisir dans la matière, alors que la matérialité est le contraire de l'Esprit? Elle ne représente donc pas notre vrai moi, qui doit toujours être la ressemblance spirituelle de Dieu. La matière serait la dissemblance de Dieu, c'est-à-dire une impossibilité scientifique. Dieu étant Tout, la chair et les os sont irréels, puisqu'ils représentent le contraire de l'Esprit. Aujourd'hui n'est nullement trop tôt pour nous détourner du concept mortel d'un homme matériel et nous attacher à l'idée divine, en reconnaissant l'homme spirituel qui nous est révélé dans la Science Chrétienne. Pour être sauvé de la croyance au mensonge qu'on appelle l'homme mortel, y a-t-il un autre moyen que celui de comprendre cette vérité: l'homme est spirituel, parfait, réflexion de Dieu. A vrai dire, c'est maintenant qu'il faut comprendre ce fait spirituel révélé par Jésus et remis en lumière par la Science Chrétienne.

Pouvons-nous, sans faire aucun effort, améliorer d'une manière permanente notre condition? Nous attendons-nous à ce que plus tard une pluie de bienfaits tombe sur nous, alors que nous n'avons pas mis à profit les occasions présentes? Maintenant et sans cesse, l'Amour répand ses bénédictions. Désirer comprendre Dieu et saisir Ses idées spirituelles; avoir faim et soif de justice, de pureté, de perfection—voilà des choses essentielles à notre croissance. Consacrons-nous l'heure présente à la satisfaction de ces bons désirs, ou bien les renvoyons-nous à plus tard en nous livrant aujourd'hui à des occupations frivoles?

Au Christ Jésus se présentèrent tour à tour une multitude épuisée, une tempête violente, des maladies prétendues incurables, les indices de la mort. Il savait que précisément lorsque paraît l'erreur, il s'agit de glorifier Dieu par la preuve du néant de l'erreur. Dans la plupart des cas, Jésus le fit instantanément.

Suivre l'exemple du Maître, voilà pour nous la meilleure chose à faire. Nous avons la Science que Jésus pratiquait; et nous pouvons, comme lui, l'employer à chaque instant. Un auteur a dit: "Nous avons tous l'intention de faire mieux demain; et c'est bien ce qui arriverait, si nous nous y mettions aujourd'hui même." Pourquoi temporiser, puisqu'à cet égard la temporisation est un mal? C'est aujourd'hui qu'il convient d'étudier la Bible et le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, qui nous donnent la vraie compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme.

Peut-être voyons-nous se dresser devant nous certains obstacles—des perspectives ingrates, une violente colère, la menace d'une maladie, la crainte de la mort. Si tel est le cas, la Science Chrétienne nous enseigne que voici le moment de démontrer notre compréhension de Dieu, ce que nous ont appris ces ouvrages inspirés. Maintenant même, nous avons l'occasion non pas de regarder avec terreur les prétentions énergiques du mal, mais d'en prouver l'irréalité; nous y parviendrons si à l'instar du Christ Jésus, nous nous attachons fermement à ce fait éternel: Dieu parfait et l'homme parfait.

A l'heure actuelle, il importe avant tout d'obéir à Dieu, d'aimer notre prochain comme nous voudrions qu'il nous aimât, et de reconnaître sans cesse l'omniprésence de l'Entendement. La plupart d'entre nous peuvent se rappeler des cas où l'obéissance à cette règle entraîna de nombreuses bénédictions ou nous affranchit d'une crainte menaçante. C'est ainsi que nous prouverons combien sont vraies ces paroles d'un cantique:

"Pourquoi consulter le passé
Pourquoi la crainte du futur?
Pourquoi chercher le paradis,
Ne vois-tu pas qu'il est ici?

"Réjouis-toi de voir enfin
L'irréalité des chagrins;
L'événement qu'on attendait
A lieu maintenant: c'est l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Ancient Megara in Greece Still Lives

IF YOU go to Greece to find the past, you are usually prepared to be annoyed with the present. We went to find whatever there was to see, and we went in a sailboat. Sometimes it was pure past we found: glorious ruins that easily reconstructed themselves in our imaginations; sometimes inert past in razed fields of broken stone that looked like nothing but destruction. The present was often ugly and stale. Always the sea and the islands were ageless. And, occasionally, a town would be the living past.

That is the rare thing wherever you travel: a present place that lives vitally, energetically, and yet seems to have lived thus without change for more centuries than your imagination can count. In Megara, on the way from Athens to Corinth, you would not be surprised to see the bard, Homer, picking his way up the steep streets.

* * *

THE ROAD FROM the harbor inland to the town was level and straight and dusty, olive bound. Always ahead of us was the hill crown of white houses. We met a donkey carrying a woman, trotting ever so slowly and raising little dust. Then the houses began: farmhouses with conical ovens in the courtyards and always a shed over the goat.

We were in the town proper before we realized the climb had begun. The houses still had their courtyards and ovens and goats, but now the houses climbed the hill. It was a sparkling blue day; the sea, a mile away against the straight white angles of these simple houses, was deeper blue than even Greek sea had been so far. Some of the houses had outdoor stone steps climbing into the sky.

A girl darted out of a house door to take bread from the courtyard oven. Donkeys climbed the steep ways, bearing burdens. The streets were clean, and people looked bright and strong. The women wore costumes derived, surely, from ancient Greece. They were of linen with long loose sleeves and embroidery in gay simple designs. The women were amused at my difficulty with flies on my bare arms, and gestured an admonition to me to wear sleeves and long skirts like theirs.

* * *

FROM ONE HOUSE door within a court, a woman beckoned eagerly. We went in and saw in an otherwise bare room a fine old handloom. The woman who wove wanted to be photographed at her loom. Of course, we were glad to take such a picture. But that was not all; we must accept hospitality. The daughter took us up a sky stairway to a room filled with sunshine and the pungent smell of quinces. She took us, first of all, to the open window. Now, I saw, we were in one of the top houses of climbing Megara. The view was straight to the sea, bare sharply-outlined mountains off to the left. It was a view of all that is and was Greece's island glory of scene.

Our hostess glowed with pride. She showed us her material treasures: lovely woven linen from her loom, her Sunday costume, rich embroidery she had made. From the bottom of the treasure chest she took a box of fig paste: precious stored sweet of which we, the strangers, must partake. She brought us a fine linen cloth for wiping our hands and then water in tall glasses on a silver tray. The room itself was bare: a bed, the chest, a chair, quinces hanging from the rafters. I wanted to buy a piece of the product of her loom; but she would only give it, so we struck no bargain. Before we left we asked for her address, so that we might send her the weaving photograph. She sent a child off; the address was written in an unmistakably masculine hand.

* * *

ON THE WAY back, we saw in an open square a long table of banqueting men. They were singing; but, as we passed, they stopped and beckoned the men in our party to come and sit and partake.

Back through the town our progress was slow: the women and children knew of us by this time and called "Photographia!" wanting their pictures taken. But the one girl we wanted to photograph was more difficult. She came up the way on her donkey. She was most beautiful, a truly classic beauty. We asked if we might photograph her. She looked at us directly and then she drew her head back slowly in that backward nod that is oriental "no!" It was a queenly gesture.

We saw no other girl as beautiful, and no other town as vitally as Megara carrying on the ancient ways of life.

O. P.-L.

Fall

SEE, see how the trees
betray their very leaves!
The aspen, the alder,
how the oak grieves!
Grieves? Can leaves of flame
know anything of sorrow?
Joy, joy the brightest name
that falling leaves can borrow.

Look, ah look, the green grass gray-
white with morning frost.
Winter hurries it away;
the slender spears are lost!
Lost, lost? How can this green
so fragrant in its hour,
so emeralded with sheen,
be held in Winter's power?
Not lost, ah found, found beyond belief
in a moment, under snow, on a day.
First a new triumphant sheaf,
then the plush of May!

JOHN RITCHEY

Petit Lac

(Geneva, Switzerland)

AT night
Reflections from the farther shore
Are stretched in Roman stripes
Of light
On the black ribbon of the lake.

E. S. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honore
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1937

Trio of U. S. Agencies Enter Revere Inquiry

Immigration, Income and Alcohol Tax Officials Probing Situation

Deporting Hinted

In Meanwhile Boston Officers Continue Drive to Clean Up the Town

BULLETIN

Shortly after Governor Hurley had emphatically pointed out that the Revere investigation is the responsibility of the district attorney of Suffolk County, William J. Foley went to Revere to question personally two members of the Revere police department. The men were described as members of a so-called "racket squad" in Revere.

Later, two men were captured by Boston police after a five-mile auto chase at high speed through the streets of Revere that threatened pedestrians. The men, who gave their names as Pat Barrisso and David Maresca, of Revere, were captured in a car in which the man suspected by police of the murder of Louis Gaeta previously had been seen riding. They were booked as suspicious persons.

Three agencies of the Federal Government today joined state and county officials in investigating illicit horse race gambling and other racketeering in the North Shore resort city of Revere.

These were the federal immigration, income, and alcohol tax units, who lent their aid to "clean-up" activities launched by Gov. Charles F. Hurley following the murder of Louis Gaeta, horse race gambling racketeer, a week ago.

Immigration authorities traced the records of two aliens allegedly connected with Revere rackets with a view to possible deportation of the men, while the alcohol unit pressed charges against three persons seized last night in a raid on an alleged bootleg still in a Revere farmhouse.

Previously agents of the income tax division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue had gone to Revere to check on reports that huge sums had been paid by gamblers for "protection."

Tighe Denies Rumors

At the same time, Chief of Police Edward J. Tighe of Revere, set aside rumors that he intended to resign by flatly denying that he would do so and Mayor James M. O'Brien waved aside reports he would ask Mr. Tighe to quit, stating he has received no complaints against the police head.

The Mayor, who was criticized last night for "weakness" in handling the crime situation by the Revere City Council, left the way open for later action against the chief, however, by saying that "when charges are preferred by the proper authorities," he will "take such action as is necessary."

Meanwhile, the police search for the slayer of Gaeta was continued by the special Boston police squad, sent into Revere by District Attorney William J. Foley. Two men picked up in Brookline early today by members of the squad were charged by Capt. James T. Sheehan, commander of the so-called "racket busting" detail, with being "suspicious persons on the murder of Louis Gaeta."

The men held were Samuel and Max Lerner, brothers, the former of Brookline and the latter of Roxbury. They were questioned at length by Captain Sheehan at the Metropolitan District Commission offices on Revere beach parkway and were charged by the police officer with having been present during the shooting of Gaeta on Shirley Avenue last Tuesday.

No Power to Remove

Shortly after noon, Governor Hurley issued a statement in which he said he has no power to remove any Revere officials from office and that the investigation is now in the hands of the District Attorney of Suffolk County, Mr. Foley, not the Governor.

He said he had received no request from the District Attorney for state funds and did not anticipate any such request.

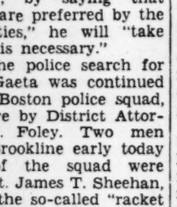
The investigation by immigration authorities was confirmed at the office of Miss Mary Ward, immigration commissioner for Boston, where it was learned that two reputed "gang leaders" were under surveillance by immigration agents.

One report being investigated was

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder, with lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below freezing; moderate westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest and west winds and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	33	Minneapolis	28	30
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	14	14	New York	40	34
Denver	22	22	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	28	24	St. Louis	26	26
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	66	66	Washington	34	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 30.
B—Minimum, Nov. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 9:42 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 9:51 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Petitioners Plan to Push Anti-Betting to a Finish

In Boston Today

Association Hits At Rival Measure

"The petitions we filed yesterday will positively be pushed to a final conclusion," declared John L. Feeney of the Massachusetts Anti-Gambling Association today, in commenting upon the efforts of Conrad W. Crooker, Boston lawyer, to have the Supreme Court hold up its petitions on a technical point. Mr. Crooker claims that another group had filed initiative petitions to abolish parimutuel betting in this State long before the Anti-Gambling Association's petitions arrived in an armored car at the State House yesterday.

"The petitions we filed yesterday are the only hope that the people of Massachusetts will have an opportunity to vote on this question in November, 1938," said Mr. Feeney.

Under law, the anti-Gambling Association petitions contain more than 33,000 signatures (only 20,000 are necessary) to secure action by the coming Legislature. If the effort to do away with dog and horse track betting is defeated there, the Association will get the additional signatures necessary to put the matter on the 1938 ballot.

Mr. Crooker filed his petition for a writ of mandamus restraining the Secretary of State, Frederic W. Cook, from accepting and filing the Anti-Gambling Association's petitions. He was acting for William H. Gardner of Medford. Mr. Gardner's plea stated that the first petition had been filed on September 10, 1937, and bore the signatures of 10 persons. The requisite ensuing petition, requiring 20,000 signatures, he continued, had been filed on September 13. The petition of the Anti-Gambling Association was not filed until October 21 and was completed yesterday.

C. I. O. Plans Drive On John Hancock

Representatives of the Industrial Insurance Agents Union of the Committee for Industrial Organization said today they plan a "nation-wide campaign to compel recognition of the union" by the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, which has home offices in this city.

Richard Edsall, a general organizer for the United Office and Professional Workers Union, of which the insurance agents' union is a part, said that charges "might" be filed in a few days before the National Labor Relations Board against the Hancock company. He said the charges, if filed, probably would be brought in Washington or New York and would declare the company refused to bargain collectively with its employees.

A statement by Mr. Edsall and Gerald J. Connor, international organizer of the Industrial Agents union, claimed the union represents a majority of the 10,000 agency employees of the Hancock company throughout the country. It also declared the union represents a majority of the 600 agency employees in Greater Boston. The union has not attempted to organize the several thousand employees of the home office, Mr. Edsall said.

The company was charged by the union organizers with having refused to accede to demands made upon them in a conference in Boston on Sept. 24 for "increases in basic salaries, paid vacations, adjustment of basis for commission payment and sole recognition of the union and its grievance committee."

Informed of the union statement, Elbert H. Brock, vice-president of the Hancock company, denied that the union represents a majority of the agency employees. He said conferences had been held with union representatives and that the union had "some members" among the workers, but "nowhere near a majority."

"Our salesmen average more than $40 a week," said Mr. Brock, "and this is a pretty bad time for people to risk losing $40 a week."

Voting Is Light In 11th District

Voting was light in the early hours today in the contest in the Eleventh District for a successor to Representative John P. Higgins, recently appointed chief justice of the Superior Court. The contest by afternoon was analyzed as narrowing down to Senator Joseph A. Langone, Jr., and Thomas A. Flaherty of Cambridge, leading in a field of 24.

Little disturbance marked the balloting.

Heaviest voting was noted in Ward 3, Boston, seat of the Hendricks Club, which is supporting the candidacy of Senator Langone. The Charlestown candidate is said to have the backing of friends of Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin.

N. E. Telephone Inquiry Proposed

A resolve calling for an investigation of expenditures by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for political purposes was filed with the Clerk of the Senate today by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of Boston.

The proposed investigation would be conducted by the Department of Public Utilities and cover the legislative year of 1937. A report with recommendations and drafts for proposed legislation would be required by March 1, 1938. Senator Langone is running for Congress in the 11th district.

Tax Warrant Withdrawal Urged

Continuing his drive to end an alleged tax collecting "racket" by deputy collectors, Maurice M. Goldman of the Attorney General's office today advised the town selectmen of Arlington and the mayors of Quincy and Arlington to withdraw all tax warrants now in the hands of their deputy tax collectors.

The collectors alluded to by Mr. Goldman as engaged in the abuse of the tax collecting process were Maurice Youman of Marlboro, Francis C. Murray of Quincy and John M. Loud of Arlington. These collectors were all charged by Mr. Goldman with "gross misconduct." Since the State cannot force the removal of the deputy collectors, Mr. Goldman is asking the local communities to perform the withdrawal of warrants.

Mr. Goldman reiterated his contention that the Registry of Motor Vehicles should have the responsibility of collecting motor excise taxes, despite the refusal of Registrar Frank A. Goodwin to accept this new business. "We have enough to do in this department already," said Mr. Goodwin.

Architects Say Government Is Unfair to Them

Reject U. S. Jobs, They Say, Because Politicians Try to Corrupt Them

List Grievances

Entry of the Government into the architectural field is not only prolonging unemployment in the profession but is increasing the tax burden, said American Institute of Architects officials today in commenting on a statement by Harry W. Marsh, Connecticut personnel director, implying that private architects are not only "flat on their backs" but asleep when opportunity knocks.

Mr. Marsh in an Associated Press interview in Hartford pointed to a paradoxical situation in which, although building operations are said by architects to be at a standstill, he finds it impossible to find architects interested in filling well-paid state positions.

"Where are the architects?" Mr. Marsh demanded. "The profession is supposed to be flat on its back because of building inactivities."

Why Jobs Go Begging

The Personnel Director has been trying to find candidates for the $6000 to $7500 a year job of supervising architect, for the $4500 to $5400 a year position of chief architect, and for the $3600 to $4200 a year post of senior specifications writer. So far only one man has applied for the first, two for the second and none for the third.

Unless more responses to his invitation to take competitive examinations for the jobs, are received by next Friday, Mr. Marsh declares he will be forced to open the test to architects outside of Connecticut.

Boston architects, discussing the Connecticut personnel director's statement, said today that much of the reluctance of members of their profession to undertake Government work is due to past experience in which they were exposed to political pressure seeking substandard specifications. Under these circumstances Government architectural positions became untenable for men wishing to uphold the ethics of their profession and to protect the taxpayer from "short-changing," they said.

The Reason Why

The reason for the lack of interest in Government architectural jobs is not somnolence but an aversion to taking part in the building up of a bureaucracy which deprives private members of the profession—and their staffs—of work, and which carries out its own work in an uneconomic manner, according to Wesley S. Bessell, chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

A statement issued by the committee refers to the common French saying that "every working man carries a soldier"—meaning that half the population supports the other half. "Statistics," it says, "if properly compiled, will indicate a similar situation rapidly developing in this country."

"During these times when the federal and state governments are proposing the establishment of an architectural department whereby all state and government work will be completely controlled and executed by the federal and state authorities," the statement continues, "it seems high time that the taxpayers and all members of the architectural profession stop and consider this bureaucracy set-up. . . .

"If the Government can produce cheaper, would it not hold true in all business and professions? Why not have the Government, under such an idea, enter all fields of endeavor in the same manner they have usurped the architectural profession, and further build up the burden until every taxpayer must carry a Civil Service Government employee?"

"For every building done by the State or Federal Governments," the statement continues, "one private architect is deprived of an opportunity of earning an income, and also of giving employment to those outside of the Government, or of paying rent and overhead expenses which are tax producing. . . ."

Hostile Report Puts Spotlight On Flood Pacts

Roosevelt Opposition To Plan Hailed by Popular Government Group

'Joker' Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Revival of interest here in the pending interstate flood control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers and a growing belief President Roosevelt will not yield in his opposition to approval of the pacts as drawn, appeared today to constitute the main result of the 36-page statement against pact approval issued by Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League. Congressional opponents of the pending pacts seized the occasion to reiterate their opposition and to praise the league statement. Proponents, who constitute the majority of the New England members of Congress, generally remained silent.

Senator George W. Norris (I.-R) of Nebraska, Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog) of Wisconsin, Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington and Mgr. John A. Ryan, director of the National Catholic Welfare Council, are members of the executive committee of the National Popular Government League, while chairman of the executive committee is former Representative Edward Keating, editor of Labor, publication of the railroad brotherhoods. Several Congressmen took issuance of the carefully-prepared statement to indicate there will be no yielding by the Administration to the pacts as now drawn.

Utility "Joker" Seen

Several members, including Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, Representative William M. Citron (D) and Representative Herman P. Kopplemann (D), both of Connecticut, who have been supporting the attitude of the President that the pacts violate both the Federal Water Power Act of 1920 and the Flood Control Act of 1936, hailed the league's assertion that private utility representatives influenced the drawing of the pacts and played a part in inserting the so-called "joker," which, it is claimed, would give states a veto authority over development of power from the proposed flood-control reservoirs.

Congressional Comment

Typical congressional comments on the league statement follow:

Representative Casey: "The statement shows what I have contended all along, that if the New England States had drawn up pacts in accordance with the Flood Control Act of 1936, and had confined themselves solely to the question of flood control, these compacts would have been ratified immediately by Congress and dams would now be in process of construction. The power joker in these compacts made it impossible for any real friend of the people to vote for approval."

Representative Citron: "We will not permit the power interests in Vermont and New Hampshire to block flood control, as they have succeeded in doing so far."

Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire: "I think it is above the dignity of the State of New Hampshire to enter into any chicanery whereby it would play into the hands of the utilities. I have not read the statement thoroughly but what I have read, as to actual facts, would put the state on a higher plane than that."

Representative Kopplemann: "Private utility interests influenced the drawing up of the pacts. I am afraid the result has indefinitely held up flood control for my city as well as for the rest of New England."

Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut: "While I am still for the pacts as drawn, I am most interested to read information from both sides. I hope for a conference here of the New England Governors with President Roosevelt that will speed action."

New Ox-Cart 'Pioneers' To Repeat Trip to West

Covered-Wagon Party Starting From Hamilton, Mass., to Duplicate Journey of 150 Years Ago to Northwest Territory

The creak of heavy oak wagon wheels and stentorian "gees" and "haws" to a yoke of oxen ambling through traffic between Hamilton, Cambridge and Worcester, next Friday, will indicate to those along the route that the nation's celebration of the 150th anniversary of the opening of the Northwest Territory has begun.

Approximately a year hence the strange contingent of "pioneers" and backwoodsmen making the trip on foot and horseback alongside a covered wagon are expected to reach their destination in southeastern Ohio after a tour of the seven states in the original territory.

The departure Friday morning of the forerunner to the prairie schooner and pack train will represent the exodus from the Hamilton and Ipswich section of the hardy soldiers of Washington's army for the rich lands acquired by Congress for colonization.

These "adventurers of the Ohio Company" will be young men from nine States, who have been in training at Ayer, Mass., in road-work and in pageantry for the past month, under the Federal appropriation of $100,000 which set up the Northwest Territory Commission, of which President Roosevelt is honorary chairman.

Their covered wagon, incidentally, is a reproduction of the one used by friends and followers of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, when they left Danvers, Dec. 3, 1787, under the leadership of Gen. Rufus Putnam. This expedition, four months later, established a settlement on the west bank of the Ohio River, which they named Marietta. Today's pioneers are expected to make the trip on $1 a day for lodging and $1.50 for meals.

36 Men in Party

The 36 men who have been chosen to join the caravan in its history-repeating trek are, for the most part, college graduates. They represent Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, Illinois, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Those from Massachusetts are: Carl G. Anderson, 13 Alden Street, Ashland; Clifford Appleton, 5 Newmarch Street, Ipswich; Sidney A. Smith, Cutler Road, Hamilton; Peter Anderson, High Street, Topsfield, Richard Courage, 32 Summet Street, Everett; Robert Neary, 35 Lincoln Street, Manchester.

They will cover 12 to 14 miles a day, pageant directors estimate, setting the gait of the oxen at two and a half miles an hour. The federal plan calls for a halt at West Newton, Penna., this side of Pittsburgh, next spring, where one section plans to take to rafts and canoes and float down the Youghiogheny, Monogahela and Ohio Rivers to the mouth of the Muskingum, at Marietta, Ohio.

Hamilton and Ipswich plan to make the departure noteworthy. Tonight Town Hall, Hamilton will be thronged for the first production of eight episodes, re-enacting the steps

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

CCC Camps Ready To Start Training Youths for Jobs

Vocational training at CCC camps in New England took a definite forward step today with completion of a survey of manufacturers conducted by the CCC office of education at the army base, Boston, in cooperation with the New England Council.

Qualifications demanded by industry of "beginning workers" have been determined by the survey which takes on new importance because of present or imminent shortages of skilled and semi-skilled workers. Results are being sent to all camp advisers.

The survey, according to Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area, was accomplished by a mail questionnaire, sent to 13.3 per cent of the manufacturers in New England—1862 employers—a fair sample of industry hereabouts.

Vocational Guidance

"If we are to train CCC enrollees for employability, we must know what sort of training is desired by their future employers in stable or expanding occupations," declared Joel E. Nystrom, First Corps Area educational adviser to the CCC camps of New England. "The survey provides the answer and permits us to combine intelligent vocational guidance with practical pre-vocational training, throwing light on

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Vermont to Mark 100th Anniversary Of Admiral Dewey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 30—Although he was actually born 100 years ago on Dec. 27, Vermont will honor George Dewey, one of her most famous sons, tomorrow.

The 1937 Legislature provided for the celebrations which will be held in all the public schools of the State, at the Johnson Normal School, which Admiral Dewey attended when it was an academy, and at Norwich University, from which he was graduated in 1854.

Exercises in Montpelier, Admiral Dewey's birthplace, are to be held tomorrow evening in the Hall of Representatives. Gov. George D. Aiken and Rear Admiral W. T. Cluverius, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, permanent resting place of the Dewey flagship Olympia, will speak.

The centennial has attracted many visitors to the house in which Admiral Dewey was born. The house, once located opposite the State House, still stands near the Capitol Buildings, though farther west on State Street where it was removed about 1880. The building has been little changed in the hundred years since the Admiral's birth. It contains a number of mementos of the hero of Manila.

Observance of the centennial tomorrow was decided upon because Dec. 27 seemed an inconvenient date for a general celebration, especially since the schools are not then in session.

Boston Traffic Easily Solved, Expert States

Dr. McClintock Blasts as Fallacy Theory City Cannot End Tie-Ups

Hub Idea Praised

Cost of Improvements Need Not Become Financial Burden, He Says

From the revolving hub of a maze of traffic congestion that has grown steadily worse over the past 10 years, Bostonians today listened to the rather startling statement from Dr. Miller J. McClintock, considered the nation's ranking traffic authority, to the effect that "Boston's traffic problems lend themselves more readily to a quick solution than almost other large city in the United States."

Although usually confining himself to broad national policies in traffic, Dr. McClintock was prevailed upon to scan the problems of the Hub City as a result of Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin's recent declaration of war upon Boston traffic congestion. Mr. Tobin said he aimed to tackle the problems "along the lines of the McClintock survey of 1928," still said to hold the basic solution to local congestion.

Legend Blasted

Without so much as consulting his files, Dr. McClintock blasted as a fallacy the age-old legend that Boston's traffic problems, inherently linked with narrow streets and crooked alleys of cowpath tradition, were insurmountable or that they would entail expenditures that Boston, in its present financial plight, could not undertake to meet.

From his New York office, where he serves in several traffic capacities, chiefly as director of the Harvard Erskine Traffic Bureau, Dr. McClintock described the basic plan upon which Boston was originally laid out as "rational" for a program of street improvement that would permit 2,500,000 persons instead of the present 1,500,000 to enter downtown shopping areas for the purpose of doing business.

"The Hub idea which was incorporated in Boston's original plan," said the traffic authority, "has many advantages when applied to handling modern traffic. Radial streets helped to promote rapid traffic movement in the old days between downtown Boston and its suburbs. With a few intelligent improvements, they could be made as adaptable to modern transportation requirements."

Minimum Expense

While it was impossible for Dr. McClintock to accurately estimate the costs of opening Boston to smooth and rapid traffic flow, he assailed the frequently repeated statement that high costs would make such a project prohibitive. On the contrary, he suggested that the favorable basic plan of Boston "would tend to keep the necessary outlay at a minimum as compared to other cities like New York which have had to undertake enormously expensive traffic improvements."

While Dr. McClintock declared he had heard nothing about Mr. Tobin's intentions to tackle the traffic problem in Boston, his opinions relating to costs of improvements fell in Boston traffic circles in the form of a bombshell. For the anticipation of overburdening costs has been the chief stumbling block in the path of past crusaders for traffic freedom in downtown Boston. Piles of surveys have accumulated with little having been done to carry out recommendations.

Surveys Gather Dust

Frequently, the so-called peculiarities of Boston's narrow and crooked streets have been used as an excuse for the failures to challenge traffic congestion. On the other hand, sharp criticisms have been made in the past because so much money has been spent in finding out what to do and so little in doing it. One of the few points that practically all of Boston's authorities agree upon is that the McClintock survey of 1928 is the outstanding contribution to the solution of local traffic jams.

Today, the knowledge of traffic conditions has been greatly enhanced, Dr. McClintock declared. Where formerly it was believed that only changes in the handling of traffic were necessary, he said, it since has been learned that new and ultimate construction is essential. Boston has been proceeding chiefly on the antiquated idea of improved regulations rather than the basic procedure of modernizing its streets.

Recommendations made in the 1928 survey under conditions that are almost identical with those of today, except for today's greater congestion, called for arcaded streets to facilitate pedestrian traffic, impounding of illegally parked cars, building of public garages and improvement of circular highways such as Atlantic Avenue for bringing traffic into and taking traffic out of the center of Boston.

Warning Cited

At that time, Dr. McClintock warned against the growing trend of decentralization which was carrying business out of Boston proper into the suburbs. That trend has continued. He cautioned against a one-hour parking rule as "unenforceable." That virtually has been proved several times.

The survey also saw the inadvisability of raising building heights as conducive to greater congestion. Since then, the federal postoffice has gone up considerably above the 155-foot building height limit and the new court house now rising is well beyond the city building limit in Pemberton square. The sovereignty of the Federal Government permits it to build without regard for local building regulations.

Boston Council Rejects Plea Of Mayor for $5,000,000 Loan

In City Council

"Quite a session this afternoon," remarked one City Councilor at the close of yesterday's regular weekly City Council meeting. "We accomplished just about nothing."

"Well, it was fun anyway," responded another Councilor.

The meeting was then breaking up at Faneuil Hall, where the council had repaired because plasterers were at work at the regular chamber in City Hall. But it was a busy, heated session, even if—as the Councilor asserted—nothing was accomplished.

After disposing of routine matters, the council approved appointment of several constables recommended by Mayor Mansfield. Such approval, under the law, is decided in the council by written ballot. Accordingly, Councilors Selvitella of East Boston and Sidney Rosenburg of Dorchester collected the ballots and announced the appointments had been approved, 16 to 1.

Immediately Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of Back Bay demanded a retabulation, asserting that he knew at least two Councilors had voted against the appointments. He charged that the recording of votes at council meetings had become "scandalous."

Three Votes Taken

Conceding that the measure voted on was of only minor importance, Councilor Shattuck nevertheless stood by his demand for a recount. A second vote was then taken, coming out 15 to 2. But during the executive session of the Council it was disclosed that three Councilors had voted against the appointments. Upon reconvening, a third vote was taken, and it was tabulated 14 to 3.

While the council was in executive session it debated the financial condition and credit of Boston, a subject brought up by a request of Mayor Mansfield. He asked authorization of a further loan by the city against taxes of $5,000,000. This would bring to $45,000,000 the total borrowed by the city against tax receipts for the year. This amount, however, was not regarded by some of the Councilors or by City Auditor Charles J. Fox as extraordinary.

Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. of Dorchester led the opposition to this loan and, backed up by Councilor John F. Dowd, insisted

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Fund for Study of Journalism Arouses Division at Harvard

The Week at Harvard

Representing strong undergraduate interest in university affairs, the Harvard Crimson, student daily newspaper, is this week printing a series of four editorials dealing with the recent bequest of over $1,000,000 to Harvard by the late Mrs. Nieman, of Milwaukee, given "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism in the United States."

The purpose for which this money, of which a large part is already available, shall be used has been a problem for university authorities, for the terms of the Nieman will are so broad that almost any educational improvement might be construed as elevating the standards of journalism. The Crimson's editorials, three of which have already appeared, suggest different uses for the money, stating the advantages and disadvantages in each case.

So far, a graduate school of journalism, a special undergraduate department, Nieman prizes similar to the Pulitzer prizes, and a theoretical research system have been treated editorially. It is believed, however, that the Crimson will advocate a batch of journalistic fellowships as the most vital use for the money. Harvard has not yet committed itself as being in favor of any particular plan.

Scholarship Holders

The latest innovation in scholarships, which began at Harvard in 1934, when 10 young men were chosen as National Scholars from six states in the Middle West, is proving successful, as these students progress in their senior year of college. Early elections of the top men of the senior class to the honorary Phi Beta Kappa Society indicates how the National Scholars are faring at Harvard.

Last year two of the 10 were chosen to the "Junior Eight" of the society. This fall, four more have been elected. Thus of the 24 men elected to this highest scholastic honor from a class of about 750, six or one quarter of the total, are from the 10 original National Scholars. Such a record makes the group collectively the best ranking in the college. All have had dean's list rating throughout their Harvard careers.

Besides the 10 who entered in 1934,

(Continued on Page 18, Column 6)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

University—
"High, Wide and Handsome," featuring Irene Dunn and Randolph Scott. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Forty Naughty Girls," with James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Lloyds of London," starring Tyrone Power. Also "Nobody's Fool," featuring Edward Everett Horton.

Coolidge Corner—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Jim Henry, Detective." 2:06, 5:06, 8:06.

South Station Theater—
"Yellowstone National Park," "Grocery Rackets," "Mickey Mouse," "The American Business," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Double Wedding," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m. Both theaters: 12:52, 4:04, 7:16, 10:28. Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh. Both theaters: 11:28 a. m., 2:37, 5:49, 9:01.

Hub—
"Mr. Boggs Steps Out," 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Also "Lost Horizon," featuring Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt and others. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy. 2:20, 5, 7:30 10. Also "Crainquebille," 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Boston—
"Big Town Girl," featuring Claire Trevor, 11 a. m., 1:52, 5:02, 7:54, 10:29. Stage: Lamberti in "Mirthquakes," Marian Belett, English Brothers, Jack Williams, Gower and Jeannie.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50 6:35, 9:30. Also "Hold 'Em Navy," with Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle and Benny Baker. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:46, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:20.

Uptown—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Lancer Spy," featuring Dolores Del Rio and Peter Lorre. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Eddie Cantor in "Ali Baba Goes to Town." Fenway: 2:15, 4:55, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks in "Dangerously Yours." Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 10:10 a. m., 1:17, 4:24, 7:13, 10:02. Also "Prescription for Romance," with Kent Taylor. 12:08, 3:15, 6:04, 8:52.

Tremont—
"Old Soak," starring Wallace Beery. 10:43 a. m., 1:41, 5:05, 8:13. Also "Naughty Marietta," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:12, 6:20, 9:44.

Exeter—
"Bad Guy," with Bruce Cabot and Virginia Gray. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. 3:18, 6:15, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
"Ebb Tide," featuring Frances Farmer, Ray Milland and Oscar Homolka. 11 a. m., 1:54, 4:46, 7:35, 10:32. Stage: "Footloose Fancies," featuring Hal LeRoy. Disappearing Water Ballet, and Charioteers.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Loretta Young, Clark Gable and Jack Oakie in "Call of the Wild." 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:46, 6:52, 9:58. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien. 8:50, 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:26, 8:32.

In the World of the Arts

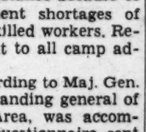
New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Fifty-second Faculty Concert. Rulon Robison, tenor, George Faulkner, accompanist; James Pappoutsakis, flutist and Margaret Mason, pianist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15.



Boston Conservatory of Music—Vocal recital by Marcia Nathan, soprano; Helen Woodward, contralto, and Rand Smith, baritone. 26 The Fenway. 8:15.

Other Events

Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-recital, "Expression in the Theater," by Theodore Komisarjevsky, and Miss Ernestine Stodelle, dancer and pantomimist, given under the auspices of the Dramatic Department and drama clubs of Boston University, 688 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Retail Trade Board—
"Magic Words That Make People Buy," an address by Elmer Wheeler. Harvard Hall. Harvard University. 7:45.

Fogg Museum of Art—
"Gainsborough. The Return to Nature." An illustrated lecture by Dr. Chauncey Brewster Tinker. Large lecture Hall. 8.

Lowell Institute—
"The Economy of Incentives," sixth in a series of lectures on The Functions of the Executive, by Chester I. Barnard. Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Recital by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. Ferguson Webster at the piano. 11 a. m.

Cambridge League of Women Voters—
State Finance Study Group to meet at 49 Hillside Terrace, Belmont, 10 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on "Enjoyment of Design," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
We are the Liverpool agents for
Rodex Coats
Prices range from 4½ gns.
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
Basnett St. Royal 4181. Liverpool

Have You Visited
KENDALS
TOY FAIR
Yet
?
BIGGER AND BRIGHTER THAN EVER!
•
A WHOLE NEW FLOOR OF TOYS
See
TOYLAND'S FAIRGROUND
The Sparking
ELECTRIC RAILWAY
The Miniature
FIGURE 8
And hundreds of Mechanical Toys!
Don't let the Kiddies miss the trip on
THE GOOD SHIP 'POLARSTAR'
Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER 3

An English Comedy at the Wilbur

The Arts in Boston

Theater Guild first-nighters were delighted with the fourth play of the subscription series, submitted last evening at the Wilbur. This was Ian Hay's "The Housemaster," the little fable of an English school for boys which has had more than 400 performances in London and is still running there. Its London success is quite understandable, for it is as English in its humor as in its setting. And Boston last night seemed to be near enough to England to appreciate this farcical comedy.

The piece has most of the ingredients that make for popularity. It contains something of "Brother Rat" (with an English accent), something of "Escape Me Never" (a Sanger's Circus), something of "Goodbye Mr. Chips," something even of "The Far-off Hills." It contains also some good lines, notably the definition of a crew as "eight men in a boat, all looking one way and going another," with the tag that they might as well be in the Cabinet. It even has a bedroom scene—but a very innocent one. And it has been directed by Frederick Leister with a good sense of timing, if not with quite the pace of American farce-comedy.

The master of the title is one of those stern and sentimental men who seem to be part of the stock in trade of the English public school system. They are guaranteed to turn out young men to serve the empire without asking why. Give such a master a new "head," bent on modernization, and then dump on him three wild girl-children of a former sweetheart of his, and you have the making of a characteristic entertainment.

Mr. Leister, besides directing the production, playes the title role with unction. Aubrey Mather, last seen here as Polonius, with Leslie Howard, is his foil. Helen Trenholme is a pleasing young person, with talent. Phoebe Foster is an attractive aunt and Peggy Simpson a conventional brat. The other masters and the boys are played with varying degrees of acceptability.

L. A. S.

Bach's "Orgelbüchlein"

If it be true that unity enlivened by inner variety is the ideal in program-making, then last night's concert (the fifth) in E. Power Biggs's series covering the organ music of Bach, at Harvard's Germanic Museum, offered an example of the ideal program. It was devoted entirely to the "Orgelbüchlein," a collection of 45 chorale preludes arranged in groups appropriate to the various seasons of the ecclastastical year.

Among Bach's numerous duties as Cantor was that of furnishing at some point during the "Hauptgottesdienst"—the principal service of the Lutheran liturgy—an appropriate chorale prelude marking the season. It took characteristically the form of a prelude to, and upon, the principal hymn of the day, sung immediately before the Gospel.

The 45 preludes that form this collection (there were to be 160, but Bach, for unknown reasons, left the series uncompleted) form one of the chief refutations of the popular fallacy that Bach was a composer of purely abstract music, devoid of programmatic taint. Around the chorale melody, employed generally as a cantus firmus, Bach wove, in these chorale preludes, little pictorial tapestries that illustrate not only the mood and emotion, but often the circumstantial detail of the words of the hymn he had selected. "Never before," says Schweitzer, "had anyone expressed the texts in pure tone in this way."

The many-faceted beauty, the great emotional range of these preludes—many of them only a few measures in length—was amply demonstrated last night, as was also the immense harmonic daring and imagination that is continually manifested in them. They portray moods of tenderness, of hearty jubilation, of deepest sorrow, of grave and solemn joy, moods of endless intermediate variety. They abound in such subtle pictorial suggestions as the soaring and dipping scale passages of "Von Himmel kam der Engel Schaar" and the descending seventhe in the bass of "Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt," yet avoid the absurdities that lesser composers—and even Handel—often fell into when attempting pictorial representation in music.

Mr. Biggs's performance of this great and significant part of Bach's creative work was worthy of its subject. The organ, beautiful instrument though it is, still occasionally disturbs the hearer by an overobtrusive upper fifth.

S. S.

Barbara and Dan Farnsworth

Youth held the stage in Jordan Hall last night when Barbara and Dan Farnsworth, soprano and cellist, made a joint Boston début, with Nathan Price, a third young musician, as accompanist.

Miss Farnsworth offered three groups of songs, introducing the first group with Handel's Aria de Poppea and proceeding to Monteverde's "Tu s'e morta" from "Orfeo" and a pair of Mozart items. Her second group was devoted to Hüe and Debussy and the final group contained songs by Grieg, Wagenaar, Carpenter and Watts. Mr. Farnsworth offered the first movement of Haydn's Concerto in D major as his first number, and later in the program played the Boëllmann Symphonic Variations.

Miss Farnsworth disclosed a pleasant voice of good range and fresh quality. It is singularly placed, however, and at times appears to be a dual or triple voice, since the timbre changes in the lower registers, especially on certain vowel combinations. Although this change gave the singer opportunity to display a few interesting effects in the use of tone color, the accomplishment is scarcely worth the sacrifice of a scale more evenly matched.

Miss Farnsworth also has a disconcerting habit of clipping the finals of her phrases, due possibly, to an insecure breath control which can easily be remedied. On the positive side she exhibits several commendable traits. She is independent of a word book. She has a flair for characterization, evidenced in Wagenaar's amusing trifle, "Look! Edwin," and her German diction was good. Happily also, she does not become sentimental, but sings with apparent conviction. If this virtue sometimes betrays her into certain conventionalities, there is ample time left for her to penetrate yet more deeply to the heart of the songs she sings.

Mr. Farnsworth revealed a real talent for playing the cello. The Haydn concerto, however, was not a fortunate choice, since he seemed not fully in accord with the composer's intentions. The Boëllmann number found him more at home, perhaps because of the greater warmth of its melody. Mr. Farnsworth has good technique and frequently produced a beautiful tone. His bow arm is free and he plays with seemingly slight effort.

G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

"You Can't Take It With You" continues in its thirteenth week at the Plymouth.

"Tovarich," at the Shubert, will close its run Saturday evening.

"Between the Devil," which follows it, will open on Tuesday instead of Monday of next week.

Ernestine Stodelle, dancer, who is to appear on a program with Theodore Komisarjevsky, stage director and designer, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, tonight, is a former member of the Humphrey-Weidman Group, who has in recent years been dancing very successfully abroad.

In 1932, as Ernestine Hanoch, she was a member, with José Limon, Eleanor King and Letitia Ide, all brilliant young dancers, of a Little Group, which won renown in special performances in New York and vicinity.

CCC

(Continued from Page 9)

one of the most elusive problems of youth education."

Educators aiding in the survey included Dr. John M. Brewer and Dr. Hollis P. Allen of Harvard University; Dr. Jesse B. Davis, Prof. Wilbur I. Gooch and Prof. Warren T. Powell of Boston University; Dr. Robert Hoppock of the National Occupational Conference; Herbert W. Saul, director of guidance, Y. M. C. A., and other research specialists.

Of employers questioned, 55 per cent replied, representing 163 different industries or about 72 per cent of the more than 225 industries operating in New England and almost 47 per cent of the 350 industries classified in the federal census of manufacturers. The survey is heavily weighted by larger industries, partly due to inability or disinclination of smaller employers to reply to the questionnaire, Mr. Nystrom said.

Training Program

With the data of the survey to aid, John Olmstead, vocational research assistant at the corps area office of education, has studied 80 different jobs and prepared training specifications for them, with recommendations for giving the desired training in CCC camps.

"Most of them will work with their hands (most of us do); some will be guided into higher education; a few will secure specialized technical training, but most of these young men want and need guidance, a short period of intelligent training, tutoring and work experience so they can go back home as soon as possible and take up one of industry's beginning jobs," he said.

Educational Experience

"A CCC camp is a 24-hour educational experience. From sun-up to lights out at night, enrollees are learning team play through group living; how to work by working; obedience by recognizing authority; leadership by exercising delegated authority; technical knowledge on the job and in educational classes; the tools of learning through academic classes or while working on their own vocational plans; how to live more creatively through informal and social groups such as music, dramatics, writing, arts and crafts."

Fund for Study of Journalism Arouses Division at Harvard

(Continued From Page 9)

66 other students hold stipends, which range up to $1200 a year. Ten are juniors, 15 are sophomores and 31 are freshmen. The larger number admitted this year is due to the addition of five new states in the West and Southwest to the scholarship territory, for the benefit of which gifts to the fund have been applied. Speaking of the National Scholars, the dean of Harvard College, A. C. Hanford, said:

"They have contributed something worthwhile to the intellectual and general life of the college. They have been interested, able and hard-working and have shown a sense of responsibility to the college community."

♪ ♪ ♪

Children at College

Hidden in the basement of the Harvard Germanic Museum, one of the happiest and most progressive of the country's juvenile art centers meets in full session every weekday afternoon, and often on Saturday mornings too. Here some 200 enthusiastic youngsters, all Cambridge school children, are under the tutelage of the Cambridge Art Center for Children.

While their efforts are guided and trained to some extent by Mrs. Theodore Norman, who is in charge of the "colony," the embryo artists are allowed a great deal of freedom and personal choice in what they paint. Some have penchants for airplanes, or fire engines, or lighthouses, or parades; almost all are partial to blue as their favorite color.

Practically all the work so far has been imaginative drawing, but each afternoon small groups go outdoors to make sketches of nearby sites. Tours through industrial plants are being planned, after which the youngsters will draw their recollections and impressions of the trips. Surprisingly enough, the youngest group, from five to 14 years old, have been most businesslike and least self-conscious. Older than that, there is a tendency to dilly-dally and waste time. But genius is not being sought in the Germanic's basement; freedom of expression in creative art is the center's ambition.

♪ ♪ ♪

Guardian Conference

To allow prominent authorities in economic, political, and academic spheres, advocates of isolation and co-operation alike, to meet in informal discussion, to agree upon some common policy or to suggest some practicable program for the United States to follow in event of another war, the Guardian, Harvard undergraduate periodical, opens a conference on "American Foreign Policy" on Thursday.

The keynote of the three-day conference will be informality and privacy, with three closed sessions on Friday, and one on Saturday morning. David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A., will deliver a paper on the techniques of controlling propaganda over the air on Thursday afternoon. As a climax to the meeting, there will be a nation-wide broadcast on Saturday afternoon, in which the results of the smaller secret conferences will be compiled and presented to the public.

A. Lawrence Lowell, leading figure in the League to Enforce Peace during the early days of the World War, will sound the closing note at a dinner to be held in the Harvard Club of Boston.

"University students, like any other group," said Prof. Payson S. Wild, faculty chairman of the conference, "must make up their minds as to whether the United States should co-operate actively for the prevention of war, should endeavor to stay at peace by remaining aloof, or should try to compromise and follow to some measure both of these policies as we seem to be doing today. This conference is an occasion of outstanding significance and one which will provide a too-seldom-found chance for free give and take by the students and national figures. It is hoped that the meetings will serve to crystallize student opinion upon a workable and feasible foreign program at a period when one is so desperately needed."

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Christmastide
is with us once again, the friendly festival of happy memories.
We are well equipped with the usual Calendars, Cards, Games, Books as well as the more unusual gifts such as Oriental Curios, Embroideries, and novelty Knick Knacks.
Be it a penny toy or a three guinea Persian Rug a good choice awaits you at
G. G. HENDERSON, Ltd.
109 George St., Edinburgh, 2.

Don't forget to bring the children to the Toy Bazaar on the Third Floor
Affleck & Brown
OLDHAM ST. MANCHESTER 1

MANCHESTER
E. FRANKLIN
(Holder of 4 Diplomas)
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's
HAIRDRESSER
243 Stockport Road,
Levenshulme. Tel: RUS. 4665

Binns Limited
THE WONDERFUL SHOPPING CENTRES OF THE NORTH
SUNDERLAND NEWCASTLE MIDDLESBROUGH SOUTH SHIELDS DARLINGTON W. HARTLEPOOL CARLISLE DUMFRIES EDINBURGH
RESTAURANT AT EACH STORE

Quality footwear costs you less at . . .
FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS LTD.
Footwear manufacturers with nearly 600 shops

Ipswich to Speed Ox-Cart Pioneers to West

(Continued From Page 9)

which resulted in establishing the first civil government west of the original 13 colonies.

To Visit Ipswich

Wednesday will be another gala day in the celebration. At 11 a. m. the covered wagon will depart for Ipswich for a day's visit. It will be met at Whittier's Corner by a delegation, and all will parade to Lee Memorial building for a collation. Later, the party will parade to the post office to collect mail for the caravan, and from there to the reviewing stand, Waters Memorial Building, and the Ipswich Historical Society.

At 4 p. m. there will be a reception and from 6:30 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. at Treadwell Auditorium there will be a colonial banquet. At Hamilton Town Hall a colonial ball will already be in progress, and to this the Ipswich party will return.

On Thursday, the Hamlet, in Hamilton, the parsonage that was built more than two centuries ago for the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth—which became the possession of the Rev. Mr. Cutler in 1768—will be open to the public. This house, the property of Albert R. Merrill, now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John B. Moulton, is a fine example of colonial architecture.

At five o'clock the first call to the colonial supper which will be served to the public by the aid societies will be made at the Congregational Church. The pageant will be repeated at the Town Hall at 8 o'clock.

At 8.30 a. m. on Friday services will be held at the Congregational Church in commemoration of the departure of the caravan, followed by a benediction from the steps of the church by the Rev. Elmer Newton Eddy, pastor, who will impersonate the Rev. Mr. Cutler. With the caravan there will be oxen, three saddle horses and two pack horses.

Met in Boston

The Ohio Company, which held its meetings at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in State Street, Boston, had 285 members, composed chiefly of army officers. Massachusetts membership was 155, New Hampshire 34, Connecticut 46.

The influence of the clergy of New England had much to do with the shaping of the Ordinance of 1787 which acquired the Midwest lands, and also with the conduct of the Ohio Company.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 1

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Studio interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical Appetizers	orch.; sports	Spotlight Revue	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	Music; comment	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch
7:15	Screen talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Dramatisations
7:30	Helen Menken in	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	"Children's Hour"	"Sweet Music"
7:45	"Second Husband"	Vocal soloist	News; orchestra	"Crime Clinic"	Unemployment talk
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Wordcaster
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Jack Ward
8:30	Al Jolson; Beatrice	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	String ensemble
8:45	Lillie; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orchestra	Commentator
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Proctor Carnig, Program	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or.	Marek Weber's Orch.	terviews	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30	Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45	lege: c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club	Edw. Ev. Horton; Chas.	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
10:00	Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	"Symphonic Strings"	Down Memory Lane
10:15	Swing School	Network speakers	Ross; soloists; orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch
10:30	Del Casino, songs	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Witch's Tale"	Jimmy McHale's Orch
10:45	Popular chorus	Orchestra; trio	Orchestra; vocalists	"Witch's Tale"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15	T. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30	G. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	G. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; imitations	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Good Morning"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Studio musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Interlude; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	"As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15	Song recital	"As You Like It"	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Melodies
9:30	Fiddler's Fancy	"As You Like It"; news	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons: talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organists	Symphony Orchestra
10:30	Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Network program	"The O'Neills"; sketch	David Harum; sketch	"Martha and Hal"	Song recital
11:15	Network program	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	"Organ Melodies"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	Commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue;	Talk, Rev. Sidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour: Interna-	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	tional Liveshow Show	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	speakers; music	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	Soprano soloist
1:45	Hollywood in Person	"Swingsters"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00	News for women	Strollers Matinee	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15	Jack Shannon	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Sport Matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30	American School of	"Waltz Favorites"	Piano duo; songs	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45	the Air	Underwater relay	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
3:00	News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Sport Matinee	Organ recital
3:15	Ray Block's Orch.	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	"Jennie Peabody"	Rakov's Orchestra; solo-	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	Studio program
3:45	"Musical Sampler"	ist; male quartet	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport Matinee	Studio program
4:00	Curtis recital	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:15	Curtis recital	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport Matinee	"Music for You"
4:30	Voters' program	National Congress of	Mary Marlin; sketch	High school drama	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical programs	soloists; orch.; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orchestra	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens: orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	"Sweet Music"
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica; sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Eddie Cantor; De-	Talk, Sid Slolsky	Serenade; Wayne King	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	String ensemble
8:45	anna Durbin; or.	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Success Story"
9:00	Ezio Pinza, bass;	Premiere of new NBC	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:15	Kostelanetz's Or.	String Quartet	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:30	Rinehart's "Tish";	NBC String Quartet	land Players; Jimmy	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
9:45	dramatic sketch	NBC vocal recital	Durante; orchestra	home interview	Dance orchestra
10:00	Gang Busters; net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hit Parade";	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15	work drama	Popular program	guest soloist; quartet;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Patti Chapin, songs	Popular program	soloists; orchestra	Melodies From the Skies:	Organ concert
10:45	Norman Thomas	Symphony Orchestra	Alistaire Cook, talk	Vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Restless Bones"	lem"; variety
11:30	Nimmer's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stein's Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Nimmer's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stein's Orchestra	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	lem"; variety

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
McLAREN
Gifts for Men
are always acceptable and useful
HATS—GLOVES and NECKWEAR
are Featured
McLAREN
& Son (Glasgow) Limited
Gentlemens Outfitters
42-50 Gordon Street Glasgow

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
OWEN OWEN
The Store for Pleasant Shopping
Clayton Square
ROYAL 6060

Maids Morning Outfit

Consisting of well-cut Gingham Dress with elastic at waist, and Apron and Cap in good quality cotton cambric. Fast washing colours. Green, Blue, Pink, Mauve or Brown. Length 46 and 48 inches.
The Set Complete—8/11
Scholfields
The Headrow
Leeds 1 England

LIVERPOOL ENGLAND
Christmas Shopping at
IRWINS
The Quality Grocers
See the endless variety of Christmas puddings . . . iced cakes . . . Turkeys, Chickens, etc.,—they're all of the finest quality. Remember every article sold is guaranteed. — At all branches.
Over 180 Branches:
LIVERPOOL, BIRKENHEAD, CHESTER, SOUTHPORT, COLWYN BAY, WALLASEY, OSWESTRY, LYTHAM ST. ANNES, &c.

By Appointment
Macfarlane Lang's Savoury Crisplets

THE VERY LATEST IDEAL COCKTAIL DELICACY
2/6
DRUM
There is nothing on the Market quite like these
sample will be sent on application to
MACFARLANE LANG & CO. LTD.
IMPERIAL BISCUIT WORKS
OSTERLEY, MIDDLESEX

Tailored Knit-Wear
The latest novelties in English and Continental models—shown in a wide variety in the Salons on Third Floor,
at Derrys

Jumper Blouse
Extremely useful for many occasions, in Knitted Fabric, with waistcoat impression. Small self-covered buttons down the front, and tucks for trimming. Youthful high turn-over collar. Petrol blue; rust; navy tan; light navy; wine. S. W. and W.
21/9
Cardigan Set
A cardigan and a jumper to match in Angora and Wool . . . beautifully soft texture with fancy stitch in horizontal lines. Amber rust; petrol; nigger; tawny gold; navy; and clover. Jumper. W. fitting
14/11
Cardigan. W. fitting
17/6
Tailored Frock
A copy of a model. A neatness that typifies that subtle smartness expressed by quality knitwear. Good quality Jersey Crepe . . . the new pleated bodice . . . the applique on sleeves . . . the straight cut. New bottle; red earth; fuchsia; black; sapphire; nut brown.
42/-
Derry & Toms
Kensington W
LONDON

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
THE GIFT THAT IS DIFFERENT
IN THE GIFT DEPARTMENT will be found a wonderful selection of suggestions for the CHRISTMAS GIFT THAT IS DIFFERENT at prices ranging from a few shillings to £20.
Real Petit Point Brush Sets—Bowls—Jewel Caskets, Lamps, etc.
Art Needlework—Work Bags—Baskets.
Small Leather Novelties.
Dainty Puff Packs, Perfumes "Worth," "Chanel," etc.
Powder Cases—Marcasite and Diamante Jewellery.
Bags, Gloves, Stockings, Scarves, Jumpers and Blouses in Special Christmas Boxes are always very acceptable. For THE SPECIAL PRESENT—Silver Fox or other Fur Ties—Fur Coats, Evening Wraps and Capes.
EXQUISITE LINGERIE
CRIPPS 12-14 & 16 BOLD STREET
Cripps Sons & Co. Ltd.

Metropolitan Opera to Open Radio Season With 'Manon'

Behind the Microphone

Metropolitan Opera radio matinees will arrive on the scene two weeks earlier this year instead of Christmas, the usual time. On Saturday, Dec. 4, a radiocast of Massenet's "Manon" will open the 1937-38 radio opera series. Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano, will sing the title role and Richard Crooks will sing the role of "Des Grieux." The program is scheduled to start at 1:55 p. m. over the NBC-Blue network. Maurice de Abranavel will conduct.

Nine additions have been made to the Metropolitan repertory this year, including Walter Damrosch's "The Man Without a Country," and three operas by Richard Strauss. Chief revival will be Verdi's "Falstaff," which is restored to the Metropolitan repertory after a lapse of 24 years. New singers signed up are Rosa Pauly, Enid Szantho, Marita Farell, Jan Kiepura and Bruno Landi.

New String Quartet

A new tendency of radio is to form permanent high class "house" organizations. Emboldened by the remarkable results of its new symphony orchestra, the National Broadcasting Company has just formed a new string quartet from the membership of its new orchestra. Personnel consists of Mischa Mischakoff, first violinist; Edwin Buchmann, second violinist; Carlton Cooley, violist, and Oswaldo Mazzucchi, cellist. It will make its debut Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 9 p. m., over the NBC-Blue network.

Choral Contest

The Columbia Broadcasting System is also holding out opportunities for choral groups in its new "Choral Quest," which will start on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1938, at 6 p. m. The contest is open to amateur choirs, choruses and glee clubs in the United States, membership not to be over 25 years old and not over 40 in number. Applications for contest entry and auditions should be made to Miss Lucille Singleton, audition supervisor of Columbia. Awards for choruses will be judged by a committee consisting of Deems Taylor, CBS consultant on music; Davidson Taylor, CBS director of music; Ward French and Frederick Schang Jr. of Columbia Concerts Corporation, and Dr. John Fonley Williamson, founder of the Westminster Choir School, Princeton, N. J.

Future Programs

Among the items of interest for serious music dialers during the coming week are the following:

Serious Music

Trio Classique, flute and violins, in Curtis Institute of Music program, Dec. 1, CBS to WEEI, 4 p. m.

Ezio Pinza, basso, in arias from "Faust" and "Boris Godounoff," and Andre Kostelanetz, orchestra conductor, to be heard as piano soloist in his own composition "Lake Louise," CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Eastman School of Music Symphony Orchestra in Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony in first radio concert in series of 16, Dec. 2, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3:15 p. m.

Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor, Dec. 2, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

"Impressions of Italy," theme of "Essays in Music" period, Dec. 2, CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m. Margaret Daum, soloist. Period changed to Fridays, beginning Dec. 10, to 6 p. m.

Gounod's "Faust," portion in Chicago Civic Opera. Vivian Della Chiesa and Joseph Bentonelli, soloists, Dec. 2, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 11:15 p. m.

Lazanne Trio, violin, piano and cello, to be heard in chamber concert of late seventeenth century to nineteenth century music in CBS "Concert Hall," CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Severin Eisenberger, pianist, to play Mozart's Concerto No. 24 in C minor, with Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra, and six Chopin preludes in solo performance, Dec. 4, CBS to WEEI, 11 a. m.

Coolidge String Quartet and Frank Sheridan, pianist, in Schumann's Piano Quintet in E flat, in Library of Congress recital, Dec. 4, CBS to WEEI, 5:45 p. m.

Bamberger Symphony Orchestra to resume season with policy of guest conductors and guest soloists of note. First concert to feature Josef Lhevinne, pianist, in Liszt's Concerto in E flat, with Leon Barzin, conductor, Dec. 3, WOR, 10:15 p. m. (Mutual network beginning Dec. 10).

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 4, Mutual to WAAB, 9:15 p. m.

NBC Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor, Dec. 4, NBC-Blue and Red, to WBZ and WNAC, 10 p. m. Program: Handel-Harty's "Water Music"; Beethoven's Symphony No. 5; Sibelius's "Pohjola's Daughter"; Debussy's nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Festivals"; Albeniz's "Triana."

Denver String Quartet, Dec. 5, in Schumann's Quartet, No. 1, Op. 41, NBC-Red to WNAC, 12 noon.

Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor, continues its Sibelius cycle with an all-Sibelius period consisting of the Seventh Symphony, the tone poem, "Swan of Tuonela" and "Finlandia," and songs by Viola Philo, soprano, Dec. 5, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, to offer a specialty in Charles Wakefield Cadman's "Dark Dancers of the Mardi Gras," with composer as piano soloist; also Lalo's Symphonie Espagnole with Mishel Piastro, violin soloist. Also Mozart's Overture to "The Marrage of Figaro"; Dvorak's Symphonic Variations on an Original Theme; Fauré's Pavane; and Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture. Dec. 5, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Metropolitan Opera Auditions, to feature John Seagle, baritone; Jean MacLachlan, contralto, and Marie Vero, soprano. Dec. 5, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, to be heard in "Eri Tu" aria from Verdi's "The Masked Ball," three songs, including "De Glory Road," the "Te Deum" aria from Puccini's "La Tosca," and the Welsh hymn, "All Through the Night," with chorus and orchestra, Dec. 5, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor, Dec. 6, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 3 p. m.

Richard Crooks, tenor, to sing "Che Gelida Manina" aria from Puccini's "La Boheme," Handel aria, "Where E'er You Walk," Strauss song and Vincent Youmans medley, Dec. 6, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, to offer Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, Dec. 6, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Revere

(Continued from Page 9)

that one of these men has been voting in Revere, although he is a citizen of England, rather than the United States.

It was said at the immigration office that none of the aliens would be arrested or deported until the investigation by Boston police has been completed. This is to avoid removing persons before the police are through questioning them, it was said.

The statement of Chief Tighe that he would not resign was made to reporters just before he entered the office of Mayor O'Brien at Revere for a conference that lasted an hour.

Squad Questioned

About noon, Captain Sheehan sent for the two members of Revere's so-called "racket squad" and questioned them at the M. D. C. office. They are Lieut. Henry Troy and Inspector William C. Gibson. Both were reappointed by Mayor O'Brien when he took office.

Captain Sheehan refused to comment on reports that he asked Chief Tighe to resign or that he asked the Governor to remove him.

Governor Hurley said his only connection with the inquiry is that he was asked by District Attorney Foley to request Joseph F. Timilty, police commissioner of Boston, to assign Captain Sheehan to the investigation. This he did and the captain is now working under the direction of the prosecutor, the Governor said.

The Governor quoted from statutes to show that Mr. Foley had ample authority to incur bills for such an investigation, payable by the county.

Resolution Passed

With nearly 1000 persons jamming the Revere City Hall Auditorium last night, the City Council passed two resolutions unanimously, commending Governor Hurley for his prompt action in sending a picked police squad into the city, and at the same time censuring Mayor O'Brien for having said recently that "he knew everything that was going on and was satisfied," and charging that he has "shown his weakness by his inability to cope with the situation."

The first resolution, presented by Councilor Athol M. Cooledge, asked that the Governor keep a "watchful eye on Revere for the next 13 months"—Mayor O'Brien's unexpired term.

When George A. Foley, president of the Council, asked if anybody seconded the motion, someone in the audience shouted, "The people of Revere second it!"

C. I. O. Assails Creamery

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 30 (AP)—Field Representative William J. Maynard announced Vermont headquarters of the Committee for Industrial Organization had filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board against the Milton Cooperative Creamery. Mr. Maynard said the "creamery management was threatening employees and trying to bribe them to give up union membership."

They're All on Coming Radio Programs

Courtesy CBS

(1) Lawrence Tibbett
Guest Soloist in Sunday Evening Hour, Dec. 5 at 9 p. m. Over Columbia System

(2-3) Bidu Sayao-Richard Crooks
Brazilian Soprano and Tenor Who Will Sing in Massenet's "Manon" on First Saturday Matinee of Metropolitan Opera on the Radio, Dec. 4, at 1:55 p. m., NBC-Blue Network

(4) "Sugar" Kane
Popular Vocalist in "Jack Oakie's College" Program, Tuesday, 9:30 p. m., Columbia System

(5) Beatrice Lillie
Comedienne Who Appears With Al Jolson Tonight at 8:30 p. m., Columbia System

(6) "Dere Teacher" Program
Studio Shot of Child's Question and Answer Period Which Will Take Up "Holland and the Dutch People" on Dec. 2, CBS, at 5:30 p. m.

Miss Comstock Puts Shanghai Situation Before Student Body

Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, addressed the student body yesterday on the subject of relief for China, in connection with the two-day Community Chest drive, half of the proceeds of which will be given to the New England Committee for Aid in China.

Miss Comstock said that because of her visit to China six years ago, Shanghai seemed very near. "But for that visit Shanghai would seem very far away. Now, it seems near. It is a city much larger than Boston. Its Cathay Hotel was in some respects more luxurious than our Ritz. Its Palace Hotel was like our Touraine. Its river is twice the width of the Charles. This was lined with docks, a very modern port."

Miss Comstock continued with the description in comparative terms for the sake of helping her listeners to visualize the present situation in China. "If you could imagine Boylston and Tremont Streets devastated by bombs, the North and South Stations and nearby buildings completely destroyed, the whole of East Boston in ruins from bombs and fire, and Harvard and Radcliffe seized as hostels or troop headquarters, and all the people whose homes had been ruined going to western Massachusetts on foot, and if you could think of the same things happening in New York and Washington and other seaports, you would have some impression of what it is like in China today."

Miss Comstock said that she had not in 14 years at Radcliffe appealed to the students' generosity, and that she was not doing so now. What she did suggest was that they all read the newspapers and inform themselves of what was happening in China, and then they would know whether they would want to give aid.

Council

(Continued from Page 9)

that the City Auditor be called in to make explanation.

While Mr. Fox was on his way from City Hall to Faneuil Hall the Councilors, speaking informally to one another, declared that Boston "is borrowing against wind, against phony security," etc.

One member charged that the Mayor wanted to borrow the $5,000,000 to "leave cash in the treasury for the incoming Mayor." Another asserted that Boston paid more for its tax anticipation notes than any other city in Massachusetts.

"In fact," he said, "Boston's tax notes are wearing out their welcome among the bankers."

Auditor Refuses Comment

When Mr. Fox arrived he was asked, in addition to queries about the $5,000,000 loan, whether Boston finances today were "in good shape," and whether the financial condition of the city was today "worse off than four years ago." He preferred not to comment on either question.

The auditor then explained to the Council that although $40,000,000 in tax notes had been authorized this year, only $36,500,000 had actually been borrowed. He said that probably the city would not need to borrow more than $5,000,000 for the remainder of 1937. This meant, a councilor indicated, that the Council might authorize only $1,500,000, making a total of $41,500,000 authorized for the year instead of $5,000,000 which would bring total loans to $45,000,000.

After much argument and admitted confusion, during which Councilor Edward M. Gallagher of Brighton, presiding in the executive session, hammered the table with his gavel for order, the Council voted to cut the Mayor's request to $1,500,000.

Reassembling on the main floor of Faneuil Hall for a formal meeting, the Council then rejected even the amended order 11 to 6. Thus no part of the Mayor's loan request was granted.

"What was the use of defeating his order?" said one of the councilors after the meeting. "Now we'll have to go through all that again next week, for the Mayor has got to have some money."

County to Sing 'Am I Blue?'

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Nov. 30 (AP)—An entire Vermont county awaited a showdown today on State's Attorney Ernest P. Berry's threat to enforce all blue laws in Windham County's 23 towns next Sunday.

The laws would halt all trucks operating for hire, bring taxis to a standstill, prevent the sale of gasoline, throw shutters around newsstands and force the closing of all candy shops.

The Brattleboro prosecutor's threat provided the latest chapter in a two-week blue law controversy. When Mr. Berry ordered arrest of a theater manager and four employees for showing films on Sunday, their friends demanded equal enforcement not only of the law banning entertainment but of every other blue law as well.

Yesterday petitions bearing 1000 signatures were handed Mr. Berry, one of them by the theater manager, Raymond Kinjry. Mr. Berry's answer was the announcement that special deputies would be assigned all towns next Sunday for enforcement.

Consider Tariff on Gifts Or— Face Embarrassing Moments

If you are planning to send a Christmas gift overseas, you had better drop in to the Custom House and consult Santa Claus' No. 1 international aid—Edmond F. Bemis of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—just to be sure you are not picking out some gift that requires payment of a duty of 90 per cent of the value of the article.

Another embarrassing situation in which the recipient has to pay the duty—almost like sending a gift C. O. D.—can be avoided the same way, for Mr. Bemis is today armed with great piles of "statements" regarding handling of Christmas gifts in 40 countries, which he will distribute free to interested parties.

All this is due to the fact that gift packages sent abroad are generally subject to duty payment, collected from the recipient by customs officials in the country of destination.

Because import duties cannot be prepaid by the sender, Mr. Bemis advises that arrangements be made with a forwarding or express company having connections in a given country, to deliver the packages abroad and bill the sender with the costs, plus a service fee.

An alternative is to send an international money order to the recipient for the estimated duty and charges. The packages, he explained, should be plainly marked "Gift—Not for Sale."

In Canada, however, gifts are permitted free entry if the value does not exceed $5 in any one case. But in no case will tobacco or liquors be permitted free, according to Mr. Bemis. Germany exempts from duty gifts received by mail up to about half a pound in weight, provided they do not contain articles dutiable at more than 50 cents a pound. Practically all countries admit books and periodicals, printed in English, free of duty, and a few European countries permit free entry of used clothing sent to indigent persons.

Mr. Bemis has a preferred list of gifts which should be checked when purchases are to be made for shipment abroad. It's just as easy to pick out something that comes in the low duty brackets as it is to buy blindly and awake with realization that the recipient virtually paid for his own gift in duties, Mr. Bemis said today.

Maine Iron Goes to Wales

BANGOR, Maine, Nov. 30—What is believed to be the largest shipment of scrap iron ever scheduled to be moved from this city, more than 5000 tons will leave Bangor by rail for Searsport, Maine within two weeks. With Wales as its destination, the huge lot of metal is being loaded aboard freight cars, on the Penobscot River at the Hancock street piers. Between 140 and 150 cars will be needed.

Firemen Plan To Repair Toys

Daniel B. Tierney, chief of the Arlington Fire Department, today, issued an appeal to all town residents to make a tour of their storage rooms and turn over to his men broken or discarded toys which can be repaired and brightened up with paint to look like new.

Chief Tierney stated that last year several hundred toys of all varieties were repaired by firemen in their leisure time, and that they brought cheer and happiness at the Christmas season to many children who otherwise would have received no gifts. The toys will be distributed through the Arlington Welfare Council.

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston St., Boston
For Fall and Winter
A smart tweed outfit made to order in a material of your own selection.
$135
Cape, suit and hat that will be used on many occasions, separately or in combination with other garments.

LOW FARES! They're top value for your 1937 Travel Dollar
B and M
BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

OUR METHODS
of scientific cleansing and dyeing keep pace with the progress of fashion.
BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
29 West Street BOSTON Hub 2126
408 Boylston Street BOSTON Ken 1836

Packed Fresh at Sea
Aboard Floating Canneries
Write for FREE Recipe Book to:
MITSUBISHI CO.
120 Broadway New York, N. Y.
Exchange Building, Seattle
THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

The salt the great chefs use
WORCESTER
IVORY SALT

Something you eat today will taste BETTER because of BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

Don't Be Limited
USE PURE GELATINE
Pure, non-flavored COX'S GELATINE combines with any fruits or meats for tastier salads, entrees, desserts. Ask for COX'S GELATINE in the red, white and blue box. Send us your grocer's name and address and we will mail you FREE 36-page Recipe Book. Write Cox Gelatine Co., 437L, West Street, N. Y. C.
COX'S INSTANT POWDERED GELATINE
AMERICA'S FAVORITE SINCE 1845

COOKS IN HALF THE TIME
MUELLER'S MACARONI
As a change from Potatoes

MONEY SAVERS
A THRIFTY Housewife WILL BE SURE TO BUY!

PEA BEANS — YORK STATE Fancy choice hand picked — 4 LBS. BULK 19c
PANCAKE FLOUR — WHITE SPRAY A Big Value — 20 OZ. PKG. 5c

FINAST PEANUT BUTTER
Made with U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts with a little salt for flavoring. Nothing else is added to this better quality product.
1 LB. JAR 14c — 2 LB. JAR 25c

PEACHES
RICHMOND . . Delicious golden Halves . . an unusual value
2 LGE. NO. 2½ TINS 29c
FINAST . . Choice California uniform in size . . in heavy syrup
2 LGE. NO. 2½ TINS 31c

Other Food Savings
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP 3 TINS 20c
TUNA FISH LIGHT MEAT NO. 1 TIN 28c — 2 NO. ½ TINS 29c
SPLIT PEAS YELLOW SPLIT GREEN SPLIT WHOLE GREEN 2 1 LB. PKGS. 15c
HEAD RICE FINAST Long Grain 2 1 LB. PKGS. 17c
SPINACH FINAST OR DEL MONTE 2 NO. 2½ TINS 29c
PANCAKE SYRUP . . . TIMBERLAKE A Blend of granulated sugar syrup and pure maple syrup 2 12 OZ. BOTS. 29c

RICHMOND TOMATOES
RED RIPE — Uniform in color — Special prices this week
2 LGE. No. 2½ TINS 25c — 3 No. 2 TINS 29c

Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Spaghetti and Meat Balls 2 16 OZ. TINS 23c
Red Heart Dog Food DIETS A, B and C 3 1 LB. TINS 25c
Super Suds BLUE PACKAGE — Concentrated Plus 1 cent for Cake Plate LGE. PKG. 19c
Soup Mixture 30 minutes of uniform cooking. Contains 14 varieties—Each package will serve 8 portions. Pour contents of pkg. in 2 qts. of boiling water. Let it boil on slow fire till tender—add salt and butter to season. 8 OZ. PKG. 9c
Empress Creams N. B. C. Vanilla or Chocolate 1 LB. BULK 19c
Heckers FARINA 14 OZ. PKG. 14c — H-O OATS 20 OZ. PKG. 12c

PALMOLIVE SOAP Buy a Dozen Bars At This Low Price BAR 5c

SCOTT PRODUCTS
NEW LUXURY TEXTURE Scot-Tissue 3 1,000 SHEET ROLLS 25c
HEAVIER AND STRONGER Scot-Towels EA. 10c
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER Waldorf Tissue 4 ROLLS 19c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,200,000
Previous day	1,145,910
1937 vol. to date	289,668,615
1936 vol. to date	447,653,852

Stocks Recover Fairly Well In Quiet Turnover

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Climbing on low speed, the stock market engineered a recovery movement today that put many leaders up 3 points and a few much more.

Although buying was so quiet the ticker tape loafed much of the time, sellers were timid and quotations were around top levels near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

Steels and Motors Up

Prominent on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, U. S. Gypsum, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Anaconda, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Electric, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Eastman Kodak, Douglas Aircraft and Western Union. Extra dividends for Texas Corporation and National Distillers gave these shares a lift. American Woolen preferred weakened on announcement no dividend would be paid now.

Investment forces seemed to find satisfaction in the President's message calling for a drastic cut in the federal outlay for aiding states in highway construction and his assertion that "definite steps" are necessary to balance the budget.

Business news still lacked bright spots so far as the market was concerned, but murmurings from Washington and elsewhere apparently were interpreted as promising a turn for the better in trade developments.

Wall Street seemingly found comfort in Senate Finance Committee Chairman Harrison's strong approval of the proposed revision of the corporate surplus and capital gains tax laws.

Feeling toward the President's building program improved on overnight study of his recommendations and construction material stocks were in demand. Steels reflected belief production is now near bottom. Rails were buoyed by hopes rate increases would be quickly granted. Short covering and buying on the theory another rebound was due aided miscellaneous issues.

Numerous Bonds Rise

Secondary bonds stirred fair buying today. Rails and utilities received consistent support, although the corporate list as a whole was mixed. U. S. Governments moved on an even keel, with several Treasury issues slightly higher.

Near midday gainers included International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, International Telephone 5s, Frisco 4½s. Rock Island general 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4s, and Great Northern 4s.

Moderately lower were loans of Studebaker, U. S. Rubber, McKesson & Robbins, Anaconda Copper and Chicago & North Western.

Foreign loans were inactive at levels little changed from previous closings.

Preference of buyers for utility and rail bonds was attributed to suggestions emanating from investment circles that both industries were in line for more favorable operating conditions.

Rails were favored on rising confidence in the outcome of hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases in freight and passenger rates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Curb stocks forged ahead fractions to as much as 5 points in quiet trading today.

Aluminum Co. was up around 5 points in late dealings and Montgomery Ward "A" 3. Sherwin Williams rose a little over a point. Newmont Mining jumped about 2¼ at one time.

Tilting forward fractions were Niagara Hudson Power, Pan American Airways, Pantepec Oil, United Light & Power "A," United Wall Paper, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and Lone Shore Mines.

Market in Chicago Wheat Is Irregular

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—Strength in securities coupled with reports of scattered wheat export business and apprehension as to crop conditions in Argentina stimulated buying of wheat futures here today, enabling the market to overcome early fractional loses and establish small net gains at times.

Prices dipped almost a cent at the opening but then rose at times ½ to ¾ cents above the previous close, December touching a high of 91½. There were frequent setbacks, however.

A scattered business in hard winter and Canadian wheat for shipment abroad was reported overnight. Sales of United States corn in all positions were estimated at 200,000 bushels.

Part of the early weakness in wheat was associated with a new decline in Liverpool prices to low levels for the season. The British market showed only a slight rally before the close.

December corn toppled to the lowest level at which the contract has sold at this time of year since 1933. The corn futures were fractionally below yesterday's finish much of the time.

Bethlehem Steel Starts 'Share the Work' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Bethlehem Steel Corp., December 1, will institute a "share the work" program for its office employees in all departments possible. It will eliminate all Saturday work and reduce weekly pay by a corresponding amount.

The cut in working hours and pay amounts to 9.1 per cent.

The new schedule will not affect plant wage earners who already have been placed on a reduced work-week due to the current slump in steel operations.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37	37	37	Nov 29
88	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	46	46	46	
22⅜	7⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	36	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	50⅜	50	50	+1¼
5½	½	Air-Way El Ap	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	31	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	1	Alleghany	15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 26
59⅝	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	13	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	10½	Alleg pr pf	1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
45⅜	13	Allen Ind (1.80)	*7	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	8½	Allen Indust (1)	2	8	8	8	
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	10	157	153	155½	+1½
17½	9	Allied Kid (2a)	1	9	9	9	Nov 27
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅝
21⅞	6⅝	Allied Stores (.20a)	28	9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
85	49⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	52½	51½	51½	+1⅝
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	45	54	43¼	43½	+ ¼
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	*5	15	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅝
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19½	19½	19½	Nov 26
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	2	55	55	55	+1¼
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	62	62	62	Nov 29
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	32½	32	32½	+1
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	7	87½	85	87	+1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	163	161	163	+1
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	9	24	23	23⅜	+ ⅝
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	47¼	46	47	+3
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	20	17½	16⅜	17¼	+ ¼
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Nov 23
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	Nov 29
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	9	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ¾
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	23	5¼	5	5⅛	
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	11	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	2	26	25	25	—1⅜
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	3	11½	11	11	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	24	24	24	+1
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	5	36	36	36	+ ½
4¾	1⅞	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
27⅜	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	18½	18½	18½	
17¾	6⅝	Am International	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	26	20½	19	19½	+ ⅝
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	81	80	81	+6
29⅝	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	10	15½	14⅝	15	
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
89¼	24¾	Am Metal (1¼g)	40	30	28⅝	29½	+ ½
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Nov 27
16½	3	Am Power & Light	34	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
87½	31	Am P&L $6pf (5⅝k)	*6	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅝
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	*15	37	36	36	— ¼
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	160	15	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	32	23½	22¾	23	+ ¼
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	8	74½	72½	74	+1¾
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	7	18½	18½	18½	
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	9	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	*138	50⅞	48¼	50½	+2½
154	123	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Nov 24
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	4	49¼	48	49¼	+ ¼
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	19	28½	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
26½	8½	Am Stores	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
56⅞	28	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	Nov 29
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	+ ⅜
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	Nov 24
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	149	147	149	+2
99	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	67⅛	67	67	Nov 29
99⅞	67¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	69	68¾	68¾	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	139	139	+1¾
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	4	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	48	14¾	13⅞	14	
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	41	5½	4½	4½	—1
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	47	33	26½	27	—5⅜
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 24
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	326	31¼	29⅝	30⅝	+1¼
97	39	Anacon W&C (4)	2	47½	46	47½	+ ½
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	6	17	16½	17	+1¼
37½	7	Andes Copper	3	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+ ⅞
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	29	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
99½	64½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	64½	64½	64½	Nov 24
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Nov 27
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	6	39⅞	38⅝	39	+1
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	20	8½	8	8	— ¼
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 16
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	30	Associates Inv (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	63	40¾	38½	39	+ ½
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	2	74	73½	74	+1
55½	18	At Coast Line (1½g)	17	27½	25⅜	26¾	+1¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Nov 26
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	14	12¾	12¾	Nov 29
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	15	20⅞	20½	20½	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	Nov 29
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	41	41	41	+ ¾
94	38	Atlas Powder (3½g)	*3	42¼	41¾	42	Nov 29
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	Nov 23
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	8	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	34	9	8½	8½	
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	46	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	17	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½g)	1	35	35	35	Nov 24
43⅜	10¼	Barber Co (1g)	11	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
52	8½	Barker Bros	6	10⅞	10¼	10½	
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	42	14⅛	13⅜	13½	— ⅜
20¼	9¼	Bavuk Cigar (¾g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¾	Nov 27
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1)	1	16	16	16	Nov 29
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	93	13	13	+1
114¼	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	3	100	97	100	Nov 29
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	12	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
88⅛	4	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	9¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	12	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	*6	18	17½	18	+1
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	3	35	34	35	+1
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	166	52	49¾	50½	+1½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	8	15¾	15	15¼	— ¼
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	94	93	93	+1
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	23	23	23	Nov 29
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	8	15¼	15	15	
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	7	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	34	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1¼
25	13⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	17	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	21	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
50⅜	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	28	29¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	5	4⅜	3¾	3¾	Nov 29
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1	1	1	Nov 29
53⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (3½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
23¼	7	Bridgeport Brass (2a)	21	10	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
59¼	11	Briggs Mfg (3.20g)	22	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
35½	23	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	4	29	29	29	Nov 24
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	31	31	31	— ⅛
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	Nov 29
38⅛	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	6	11½	11	11	
102¼	32⅛	Bklyn-M T pf (5)	3	33½	33¼	33¼	—1
52⅜	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	5	22½	21⅜	21⅞	Nov 29
50	36	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	Nov 26
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	2	9	9	9	Nov 29
25¼	6⅛	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	*3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	16	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	10	19⅜	19	19½	+1¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ½
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	12	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
35⅜	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	21	19⅞	19	19½	+ ½
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	4	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
31⅜	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	21	20¾	21	Nov 29
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	3⅞	3½	3½	
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	17	17	17	Nov 26
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	23	23	23	+ ½
52½	30	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6+	1	Callahan Z-Ld	8	2	1⅞	2	
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	64	9½	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	4	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ½
45	30	Can Dry Ginger Ale	76	15⅛	13½	14⅜	+1½
17½	6⅜	Canadian Pacific	21	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
61½	28	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
18⅛	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	6½	6	6½	Nov 29
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	4	17	17	17	—1
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	3	4	4	4	
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	13	92½	89	89	+1
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	21	50	47	47	— ¼
105½	102	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
41¾	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	12	20	19½	19¾	
115	95	Celanese pr pf (7)	-	95	95	95	Nov 26
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	7	26½	25¼	26	+ ½
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Nov 29
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	21	4½	4	4⅛	+ ¼
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	3	10	10	10	
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5	5	5	Nov 23
86⅜	35¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	36	42	40	41	+1
23⅜	3⅛	Certain-teed	31	9½	9	9	— ¼
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	28⅝	28	28	+ ½
48	5	Checker Cab	3	8	8	8	Nov 27
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	38¾	37¾	38	+ ½
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	Nov 19
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	15	44¼	43½	43½	+1¾
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1⅜	1½	Nov 30
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3¾	3½	3½	
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	Nov 24
18½	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅝
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅝
3⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	2	2	2	
33	6⅜	Chi Pneu T	8	13⅜	12½	12½	
45	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅜	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	3½	2⅜	2½	Nov 29
10½	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Nov 29
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Nov 27
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13	13	13	— ¾
15⅞	3	Childs Co	2	8½	8½	8½	
136½	83½	Chrysler (10g)	274	86	87	87½	+ ½
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	1	13	13	13	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	3	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
48	22	Clark Equip (4.80g)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	3	25½	24¾	25½	+1
37	24½	Climx Molyb (.90x)	4	29¾	29	29	+ ¼
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	15	14½	14½	— ½
170½	93⅜	Coca-Cola (3a)	2	114½	113½	113½	— ½
50	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
8⅝	2⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	23	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	95¾	95¾	95½	Nov 29
62¾	20¾	Coll & Alt (5g)	9	26	24	25¾	+ ¾
81⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	9	16½	15½	16	+1¼
37	15	Colum Br A (1.45g)	3	20	20	20	
59⅝	11	Colum Br B (1.45g)	7	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	Nov 29
31½	17½	Colum G&E (.40c)	60	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	Nov 29
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&E pf A (6)	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
168	68½	Colum Gas of (1a)	3	78	76½	78	
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	6	12½	10¾	10¾	+ ½
62¾	27	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 27
135¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	73	72¾	73	
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	22	39½	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅛
114	84	Coml Credit pf (6¼)	2	84	84	84	Nov 27
80¼	38½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	97	97	97	Nov 23
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.80)	21	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	64	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
78⅝	36	Comwith & So pf (3)	4	45	44	44	Nov 29
19¼	4½	Conde Nast	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Nov 24
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	*5	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
19¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8	8	Nov 24
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft	2	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅝
49⅛	23	Consol Edison (2)	43	27⅝	27	27	
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
50	56½	Consol Oil pf	2	19	19	19	+1
98½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	
37⅜	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	23	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
37⅝	7½	Cont Baking A	8	13⅜	11⅜	11¼	— ⅛
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	12	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Bakwig pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Nov 27
69⅛	40⅜	Cont Can (3)	10	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
25⅝	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	8	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.80a)	10	29⅝	28¾	29	+ ⅛
3⅞	⅛	Cont Motors	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
49	34	Cont Oil Del (2a)	38	38¾	37½	38½	+1½
44¼	28¼	Cont Paper (2)	3	43¾	43¼	43¼	+1
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	3	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	4	58	57¼	57¾	— ¼
171½	163	Corn Products pf (7)	2	163	163	163	Nov 23
10¾	3	Coty	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	*14	28	27	27	+ ¼
118	90	Crane Co pf (4.50)	*4	91	90	90	
51⅞	11¼	Cream of Wh (2g)	7	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	21	34⅜	33¼	33⅝	
56½	37½	Crwn Ck pf ww (3½)	1	38	38	38	Nov 9
47½	33	Crwn Ck pf xw (3½)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	Nov 27
28¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (⅝g)	30	13¼	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
108¾	64½	Crown-Zeller pf (5)	1	71	71	71	+1
61¼	21	Crucible Steel	11	31⅛	30	30⅛	
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (5½k)	1	80	80	80	Nov 26
3	⅝	Cuba Co	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	12	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
43	15⅞	Cudahy Pack	3	16½	16½	16½	
20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 2¼s '41	106.23	106.23	106.23
2 2¼s '48-43	106.29	106.29	106.29
10 2¼s '48-44	106.24	106.24	106.24
15 4s '44-54	111.29	111.28	111.28
3 2¾s '47-45	102.7	102.7	102.7
4 3s '45-43	104.27	104.27	104.27
1 3⅛s '46-46	109.13	109.13	109.13
6 4¼s '52-47	116.13	116.13	116.13
1 A C Line 4½s '52	101.10	101.10	101.10
25 2¾s '51-46	108.9	108.9	108.9
25 3¼s '52-49	99.1	98.30	98.30
39 2¾s '54-51	100.10	100.10	100.10
44 3s '55-51	103.21	102.16	102.16
59 2⅞s '60-58	101.9	101.8	101.8
17 2¾s '59-56	100.9	100.8	100.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

11 3s '47-42	103.19	103.18	103.18

Home Owners' Loan

24 2½s '40-39	101.3	101.3	101.3
5 2¼s '44-42	100.24	100.22	100.22
16 3s '52-44	102.23	102.22	102.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Alleghany 5s '44	76½	76½	76½
1 Alleghany 5s '49	64	63¼	64
1 Alleghany 8s '50	40	40	40
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30½	30	30¼
25 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	102	101½	102
21 Am & For P 5s 2030	57¾	57½	57¾
5 Am Int 5½s '49	98½	96½	96½
6 Am T&T 5½s'43	113½	112¾	112¾
16 Am T&T 3¾s'66	100¾	100½	100½
17 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	106¾	100¾	100¼
16 Am T&T 3¼s'61	100¾	100¼	100¼
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	101¾	101	101½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	86¾	86½	86½
33 Arm Del 4s '55	86½	85	86½
9 AT & SF 4s '95	107½	107½	107½
16 AT & SF con 4½s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 AT & SF Rky M 4s '65	105½	105¼	105½
9 A C Line 1st 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
1 ACL cit 4s '52	76½	76½	76½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	32	31¾	32
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28	28	28
4 B & O rfg 6s '95	51¼	50½	51¼
1 B & O 1st 5s '48	83¼	82¼	83¼
22 B & O rfg 5s '95	45½	44½	45½
14 B & O 5s '96 F	45	43¾	45
1 B & O 5s 2000 D	45	44½	45
88 B & O cv 4½s '60	40½	39½	40
28 B & O 4s '48	80¼	80	80
7 B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	70¾	70½	71
18 B & O 5s S W '50	59	58	58¼
2 B & O 4s T C '50	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126¼	126¼	126¼
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100½	100½	100½
25 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92½	92¾	92¾
10 Boston & Me 5s '67	50¼	49½	50¼
6 Bost & Me 4¼s ser JJ '61	46	44	46
8 Boston & Me 5s '55	50½	50	50½
9 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	10¼	10	10¼
44 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	58	57½	57¾
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	91	91	91
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106½	106½	106½
17 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96	95¾	95¾
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¾	105½	105½
16 Buf R & P 4½s '57	48	46¾	48
6 Bur C Rd No 5s'34	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Bur C Rd No 3s'34 ct	8	7¾	8
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct.	118¼	118¼	118¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116½	116½	116½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113½	113¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	×100½	100½	100½
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	97	96¾	97
13 Can Pac 4s perp	86	86	86
7 Caro C&O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
26 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	13½	13	13½
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	32	32	32
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 heg	29	29	29
10 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	27	25½	27
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Champ P&F 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94½	94½	94½
10 Chi & Alton 3s'49	26	24¼	26
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	105	105	105
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	101½	101½	101½
20 CB&Q gen 4s '58	107¾	107½	107¾
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	108½	108½	108½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	17¾	17¾	17¾
47 Chic Gt West 4s 59	18¾	17¾	18¼
4 Chi I & L 6s 66	6½	6½	6½
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	7	7	7
209 Chi&NW & Pac 5s 75	10¾	10	10½
44 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3¾	3¾
8 CM&SP 4½s 89	31½	30½	31½
24 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	30½	30	30¼
13 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	30½	30	30¼
13 CM&SP gen 4s 89	29¾	28¼	29¾
3 Chi&NW 4½s 36	23	23	23
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	11	10¾	11
10 Chi & NW gen 5s 87	21½	21½	21½
14 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	20½	20	20½
106 Chi&NW cv 4¼s 49	7	6¾	6¾
59 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10½	10	10½
10 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	9¾	10
14 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	10	9¾	10
15 CRI&P 4½s ' ct	8	7¾	8

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5¾	5½	5½
12 CRI&P 4s 88	26½	25½	26½
14 CRI&P rfg 4s34	9¾	9	9¾
134 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	8	7¾	7¾
9 Chi&WInd 4½s 62	94¾	94¼	94¾
6 Chi&WInd 4s '62	86½	86½	86½
5 Cinn Gas & El 3½s'57	106½	106¼	106½
16 Cinn Gas&El 3½s 88	103¾	102	102
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71 P	108½	108½	108½
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	99	99	99
2 CevUnTerm 5½s 73	101	100½	101
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	97	97	97
4 Clev UnTerm4½s 77C	90½	90	90½
11 Col & So 4½s 80	45	43	43
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	93	93	93
44 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	94¾	93¾	94
21 Colmbia G 5s 1061	92	90¾	92
2 Com'l Cred 3½s '65	106	106	106
6 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95¼	94½	95¼
14 Com'l Cred 3½s '42	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102½	102¼	102½
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
8 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107	107
3 Con Oil 3½s '51	95	95	95
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
6 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Crown Will 4s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37	37	37
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	14½	14¼	14½
2 D&RG 4½s '36	83¼	82¼	83¼
7 D&RG West 5s '55	6¼	5¾	6¼
19 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5¾	5½	5¾
40 D&RGWest 5s '78	10½	10¼	10½
1 Del Ed 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
22 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	99	99	99
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	47¼	46½	47¼
33 Erie rfg 5s '75	47	45	46¾
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	57	55	56¾
5 Erie cv 4s '53	53	52	52
6 Erie cv 4s '53D	53	52	52
9 Erie&Jer 6s '55	105	105	105
2 Fairb'kaMorse4s '56	100	100	100
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	99½	99½	99½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	97	97	97
7 Gen Mot Accpt 3s '46	102	101½	102
7 GenMotAcpt 3¼s '51	101	100¾	101
27 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	48¼	48	48¼
5 GaCar&Nor 6s '34	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	93	93	93
14 Goodrich 6s '45	95¾	95	95
12 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	101½	100¾	101
22 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106½	104¼	105½
7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98	96	96
13 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78	77¾	77¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	11	10¾	11
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	76½	76½	76½
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	31	31	31
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	53	53	53
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18	18	18
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70B	71½	70¾	71
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	53	53	53
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	44¾	44¾	44¾
18 Ill Cen 4s '55	47	47	47
44 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	40¾	38	40¾
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46½	46	46½
1 IC&StL&NO 4½s '63	41½	40	41½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	41	41	41
18 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	102¾	102½	102¾
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	58	58	58
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	57½	57	57¾
12 Interlake Iron 4s '47	71¾	70½	71¾
6 Int Gt Nor a1 6s '52	5½	5¾	5¾
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	20	19½	20
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56C	18½	17½	19½
13 Int Hydro El 6s '44	65½	64½	64½
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	48	47½	48
10 Int Paper 6s '55	83¼	82¾	82¾
10 Int Paper 5s '47	90¾	90¾	90¾
55 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86	85	86
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	56	55¼	56
11 Int T&T 5s '55	59¾	59¼	59¾
8 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	92	92	92
17 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	35	33½	35
14 K C South 5s '50	61½	61¼	61½
2 K C South 3s '50	71¾	71	71½
1 Kings Cp Elev 4s '49	84½	84½	84½
1 Kings-Co Lt 6½s '54	107	107	107
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	98	98	98
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65¼	66	66½
2 Lac Gas 4s '39	92	92	92
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	26½	26½	26½
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	80	80	80
5 Leh Val NY5½s'40	60	59¾	60
5 Lehigh Val 5s 20003	38½	38	38¼
2 Leh Val rfg 5s 2003	32¾	32	32¾
22 Leh Val 4s 2003	30¾	29¼	30
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122	122	122
7 Liquid Carb 4s '47	102	101½	102
8 Loews 3½s 46	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	72	72	72
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99½	99½	99½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81¼	81¼	81¼
6 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	102¾	102½	102¾
5 Maine Cen 4s'45	90½	90½	90½
2 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	40	40	40
17 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	96¾	96½	96½
1 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Met Ed 4½s'68	107	107	107
1 MetWSideECh1 4s'38	7½	7½	7½
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	97	97	97
4 MSP&SSMarie 6s'46	7½	7½	7½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	68	68	68

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s'26	8½	8¾	8½
12 MSP&SSM cons 6s'38	14¾	14	14¼
2 MSP&SSM ctf 4s'38	14	13¾	14
1 Mo-Ill 5s'50	32	32	32
6 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	47½	47½	47½
38 M-K-Tex aj 4s'97	35½	34	35½
10 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	39¼	39¼	39¼
32 Mo Pac 5½s'49	8¾	8½	8¾
20 Mo Pac 5s'78 A	23¾	23	23¾
79 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	23½	23	23½
20 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	23½	23	23½
23 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	23¾	23	23¾
107 Mo Pac 5s'81	31¾	31½	31¾
71 Mo Pac gen4s'75	8¼	7¾	8
5 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	20	19½	19½
3 Mob & Ob 5s'38	15	14¼	15
4 Mob & O 4½s'77	14	14	14
5 Monogah Ry 4s'60	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Mob & Oh 5s'38	14	14	14
4 Mob & O 4½s'77	14	14	14
3 MonWPaRy 4½s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 MonWPaPub 5s 6s'65	95	95	95
5 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	89	89	89
5 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	98	98	98
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	98¼	97½	98¼
10 Nat Dist Pr4½s'45	103	101½	103
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 New Eng T&T5s'52	122	122	122
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	67½	62½	63¾
10 NY Conn 4½s'53	107½	107½	107½
10 NY Dock Co 5s '38	43	43	43
10 NY Edis 3¼s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 NY Edis 3¼s'66	102	102	102
1 NY G El H&P 4s'49	113	113	113
1 NY GRH&P 4s'49	113	113	113
20 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	25	25	25
1 NY Lack&W4s'73A	84	84	84
31 NYNH&H 4½s'67	23¼	22¾	23
13 NYNH&H 4s'56	20½	20	20½
16 NYNH&H 5½s 56	19	18¼	19
4 Walker H 4½s'56	101	100½	100½
4 Warner Bros 6s'39	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Warren Bros 5s'41	105½	105½	105½
4 Wesink L1 3½s'67	10	10	10
1 Western Md 4s'52	100½	100½	100½
10 Western Un 5s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Western Un 5s'51 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Western Un 5s'51 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
19 Wick-Sh cv 7s'36st	19¾	18¼	19¼
3 Wilkesb & E 5s'42	3	3	3
46 Wilson & Co 4s'39	43½	43	43½
21 Wis Cen 4s'49	33	33	33
4 Wis Cen 4½s'49	33	33	33
16 Yadkin 4½s'50	100	100	100

Foreign Bonds

4 Australia 6s '57	91	91	91
1 Australia 5½s'55	91	91	91
5 Australia 5s'55	91	91	91
1 Australia 4½s'56	91	91	91
4 Belgium 7s'49	108½	108½	108½
6 Belgium 6s'49	108	108	108
4 Berl City El 6½s'58	23½	23½	23½
9 Brazil 8s'41	27½	27½	27½
1 Brazil 6½s'57-47	27½	27½	27½
1 Brazil C Ry 81 7s'52	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Brisbane 5s'57	89	89	89
5 Brisbane 5s'58	89	89	89
1 Buenos A 6½s'57	100	100	100
3 Buen A 3s 1st ex'76	51½	51½	51½
13 Buen A 4½s 4¾s'71	51½	51½	51½
2 Canada 6s'52	113½	113½	113½
1 Canada 4s'60	107½	107½	107½
3 Canada 3½s'61	97	97	97
4 Canada 3s'67	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Canada 2¾s'74	83	83	83
17 Carlsbad 4½s'58	100	100	100
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6½s'57	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'63	13½	13½	13½
3 Chile 6s'42	14	14	14
21 Chile 6s'60	14	13½	14
2 Chile 6s'61 Jan	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s'61 Oct	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s'61 Sept	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s'62	14	14	14
3 Chile 6s'62	14	14	14
4 Colomb 6s'61 Jan	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s'46	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Colom Mt Bk 6½s'47	20¼	20¼	20¼
17 Copenhag 5s'52	98½	98½	98½
13 Copenhag 4½s'53	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Cordoba City 7s'57	98	98	98
1 Cordoba Prv 7s'42	98	98	98
1 Cordoba Prv 7s'51	98	98	98
21 Cuba 5½s'45	81½	80½	81½
3 Denmark 5½s'55	100½	100½	100½
39 Denmark 4½s'62	99	98½	99
1 Hat 7s'46	84½	84½	84½
1 French 7½s'41 unst	109½	109½	109½
1 French 7s'49	109½	109½	109½
5 GerCAgr Bk 6s'38 Aug	33½	32½	32½
1 GerCAgBk 6s'60 Oct	33	27½	33
21 GerGov 5½s'65 A	28	28	28
1 Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	23	23	23
4 Ger Govt 7s'49	30½	30½	30½
2 Greek 6s'68	25½	25½	26¼
1 Ital-Pub Util 7½'52	60	60	60
9 Italy 7s 1951	78	78	78
4 Japan 6½s'54	77	76½	76½
8 Japan 6½s'54	77	76½	76½
1 Kingdom 7s'57	40½	40½	40½
17 Kreuger&T 5s'60 ct	26	25¾	26
4 Mex 4s am asd '63	4	3	4
2 Mex 10 4s asd '45	3	3	3
2 Milan City 6½s'52	62	62	62
2 Milan Ger 6½s'52	62	62	62
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	100½	100½	100½
1 Nat Bk Cuba '57	100½	100½	100½
2 Nat Bk Wales 5s'58	100½	100½	100½
1 Norway 6s'44	107	107	107
1 Norway 6s'43	107	107	107
1 Norway 4½s'65	104	104	104
1 Norway 4½s'68	104½	104½	104½
1 Norway 4s'63	103	103	103
1 Nuremberg 6½'52	18½	18½	18½
7 Orient Dev 6s'53	9	9	9
1 Oslo City 6½s'55	101¾	101¾	101¾
41 Peru 1st 6s '60	10½	10½	10½
1 Peru fnd 6s1961	9	8¾	9
1 Poland 5s'40	34	33½	34
1 Prussia 6½s'52	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Rheinelbe 7s'46	28	28	28
1 Rio de Jan &Nor 6½s	13	13	13
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'46	11	11	11
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s'46	10½	10½	10½
1 Rome 3½s'52	30	30	30
1 Sao Paul City 8s'52	10½	10½	10½
1 Sao Paulo 8s'57	13½	13½	13½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	48¾	47	47
39 Serbs Cr&Sl 7s'62	39¾	38¾	39¾
3 Silesia Prov 7s'58	52½	52½	52½
3 Tokyo City 5½s'61	63	63	63
75 Tokyo El Li 6s'53	61½	61	61
2 Un Stl Wk 6½s'47 A	25	51	51
16 Uruguay 6s'64	51½	51½	51½
24 Uruguay 6s'64	51½	51½	51½
1 Uruguay aj '79	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Warsaw City 7s'58	52½	52½	52½
Total Today	$ 5,902,000;	Previous	Day
$ 676,500; Week Ago	$ 8,836,400;	Year Ago	
13,766,000; Two Years Ago 16,003,000;		Jan. 1 to Date	2,587,724,100; Year Ago 3,236,-
655,000; Two Years Ago 3,089,518,000.			

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

—1937— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
22	6¾	Conn Ry & L pf	20	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
87	65	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	68¾	66¼	66¼	Nov 18
95	63	Cons Cigpf ww (6½)	60	69	68½	68½	Nov 1
94	68	Cons Cig pr pf (6½)	20	70½	69	70½	+ ½
77	46¾	Corn Exchange (5)	100	48	47½	48	
173⅜	3	Cuba RR pf	250	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
127	75	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	60	76½	76½	76½	Nov 24
62	27	Cushman $8 pf	20	25	25	25	+1
109	96½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	90	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
22	5	Detroit & Mackinac	40	7	5½	7	Oct 29
30	12¼	Detroit & Mac pf	10	13	13	13	Oct 23
41¼	27	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	10	32	32	32	Nov 29
122	106	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	107	107	107	Nov 29
115½	109½	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	10	113	113	113	Nov 29
164	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	160	160	160	Nov 29
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	100	100	100	—6
80	75⅜	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	1	Fairbanks Co	140	2	2	2	
28	7½	Fairbanks pf	50	11¾	10¾	11¼	+1
103	74	Fed L & Trac pf (6)	10	74	74	74	Nov 24
39¾	25½	Filene's Sns (1.70g)	10	26	26	26	Oct 5
98	80	Food Mach pf (4½)	50	85½	85½	85½	
135	68	Foster Wheeler pf	30	68	68	68	Nov 22
83	45	Franklin Simon pf	10	45	45	45	Nov 27
117	102	Freeport Sul pf (6)	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	Nov 29
73	20½	Fuller pr pf	90	31½	30½	30½	—1¾
48½	6½	Fuller 2 pf	180	15¾	15	15	— ½
33	10⅛	Gamewell	70	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
106¼	88	Gannett pf (6)	10	89	89	89	+1
153	117	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	125	125	125	Nov 16
152	110	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	110	110	110	Nov 26
64⅛	33	Gen G & El cv pf	20	33	33	33	Nov 16
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	119	119	119	Nov 27
110	103¾	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	30	104½	104½	104½	Nov 22
117½	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	85	85	85	Nov 24
88	13½	Gen Steel Cast pf	160	24	22	23¼	+ ¼
105¼	95	Gen Time In pf (6)	20	95	95	95	
115	96	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	96	96	96	Oct 28
96	55	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10	60	60	60	Nov 24
145½	131	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	131½	131½	131½	Nov 29
64¼	50¾	Green B & W (7½g)	10	50½	50½	50½	Nov 24
98	60	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	60	60	60	Nov 15
26	15	Guantanamo Sug pf	40	15	15	15	Nov 26
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	33	33	33	+1
108	95	Hamilton W pf (6)	30	95	95	95	
105	92	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	92	92	92	
140	123	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	127	128	128	Nov 3
106⅛	70¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	30	71	70¼	70¼	Nov 18
166	129	Heime pf (7)	100	132½	130	132½	Nov 29
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	40	126	126	126	Nov 26
120½	93	Holland F pf (5)	60	103	102	103	—1¾
114¾	109	Holly Sug pf (7)	20	109½	109½	109½	Nov 27
72	39	Illinois Cent LL (4)	90	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
143	132	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	10	132	132	132	Nov 29
111½	98	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	98	98	98	Nov 23
10	2¼	Int Ry Cent Amer	70	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
57½	35	Int Ry C Am pf (5k)	60	47½	44	44	Nov 29
110	65	Int Silver pf (10k)	70	73½	72

Administration for More 'Modern' Anti-Trust Laws

Cummings Makes Plea for Attack Against Monopoly

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—A new national attack upon monopoly was asked today by United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings as a major need "for all our people."

"Unless we destroy monopoly," he said, "monopoly will destroy most of our reforms, and, in the end, lower the standards of our common life."

Mr. Cummings, likening prosecution under the present laws to searching out "a quarry in the tangled underbrush of an almost impenetrable forest," asked for comprehensive hearings and studies leading to clarification, restatement and rigid enforcement of the federal anti-trust laws.

May Get Beyond Control

Failure to meet the problem of monopoly, he warned, may cause it to "get quite beyond control and lead to remedies of a character that few really desire."

Mr. Cummings spoke before the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., at the Waldorf-Astoria, on the topic, "The unsolved problem of monopoly."

The anti-trust laws, he said, "need to be adapted to our modern problems more realistically and intelligently, and they need behind them the drive of adequately financed enforcement machinery." He continued:

"Do not for a moment imagine that this is solely the government's business. It is the problem of all our people, and that includes every element of American life. . . .

"In this welter of things, nothing is more obvious than the fact that big business, if I may use that term, is moving blindly but with accumulating acceleration down the road leading to ultimate government supervision. . . .

"The American people have a deep and abiding faith in democratic processes. They have seen the stop-look-listen signal passed all too often; but while their patience endures every possible effort should be made to solve the problem within the terms of our political and economic ideals."

Says Existing Laws Fail

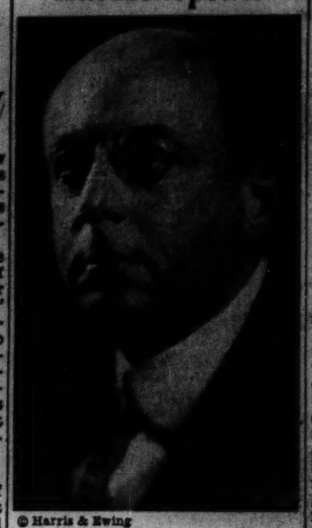
Mr. Cummings began by assuming that with the objectives of the anti-trust laws "few responsible persons have any serious quarrel." But that the existing laws have "failed of their major objective," he said.

"They may have checked the growth of monopoly, but they have not prevented it," he said, continuing:

"The trend toward an undue concentration of wealth and economic control is unmistakable. It is estimated that in 1929, 200 non-financial corporations controlled 49.2 per cent of the assets of all such corporations. In 1933 the percentage had increased to 56.

"Reports from the Bureau of Internal Revenue for 1933 indicate that nearly one third of all the property passing by death was found in less than 4 per cent of the estates. The studies made by the Brookings Institution in its 1929 report indicate that 6,000,000 families had incomes of less than $1000 annually, and that 36,000 families in the high income brackets received as much of our national income as 11,000,000 families with the lowest incomes."

Hits Monopolies



© Harris & Ewing

Homer S. Cummings
United States Attorney General

Rubber Prices Up On Quota Cut By Regulatory Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cables from London that the rubber export quota for the first quarter of 1938 had been fixed by the International Rubber Regulation Committee at 70 per cent compared with 90 per cent during the third and fourth quarters of the current year brought about an immediate and strong upsurge in rubber prices in London and New York. At Singapore the market was also strong.

On the Commodity Exchange, Inc., rubber futures opened 49 to 65 points higher in active trading. December rose to 15.23 cents a pound after having sold as low as 14 cents recently. Gains were well maintained in later trading, with all the distant options well above the 15-cent level.

LONDON (AP)—The buying power of the United States, world's largest consumer of rubber, was the paramount factor on the demand side, which the International Rubber Regulation Committee had to consider today in fixing world export quotas. The committee had to weigh what the average American would be willing to pay for his automobile tires against producers' desires for higher prices.

(Rubber growers in 1934 agreed on a limitation plan to keep prices up. The association represented growers in British Malaya, Netherland East Indies, Ceylon, British Borneo, French Indo-China and British India. The task of coordinating supply and demand was turned over to the I. R. R. committee).

American manufacturers made a last minute plea against too severe reduction of the production quota.

Basic production for all of 1938 has been set tentatively at 1,335,250 tons, but there was pressure in the committee to reduce this to 1,076,200 tons or even lower.

Trade authorities said the lower figure would prevent overproduction and resulting price slumps and make plenty of rubber available for the United States market at a fair price and a reasonable profit.

The committee permitted exportation of something over 1,000,000 tons for 1937.

The United States was expected to take 600,000 tons, averaging about 52,000 tons a month. It did so until the third quarter of this year, when consumption dropped to 43,000 tons and the price fell sharply.

Income of Railroads In October 32 P. C. Under 1936 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported a sharp drop in railway income for October 1937 under October 1936.

Class one railroads in that month this year had a net operating income of $60,747,445, the association reported. The comparable income in October last year was $89,809,372.

The association said that the net operating income for the month was 32.4 per cent below that for the same month last year.

For the first ten months of this year the association said railway operating revenue of the class one roads was $530,770,017 compared to $524,292,106 for the like period last year. This year's ten months income represented an annual rate of return of 2.38 per cent on the railroads' property investment compared to a 2.36 per cent rate for the first ten months of last year.

Gross operating revenues for the first ten months totalled $3,547,567,402 compared with $3,320,656,488 in the comparable 1936 period.

Exchange Seat Down $5000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements were made today for sale of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $70,000, off $5000 from the previous sale Nov. 10. The high for seats this year was made Jan. 8 at $134,000 and the lowest was $61,000 Oct. 18.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 22
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 30

Minimum Prices Established By Coal Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—By unanimous action the National Bituminous Coal Commission has established minimum coal prices, to be effective shortly, and included a provision which means that railroads in regions affected will not have to pay more than $2.20 a ton at the mines. This compares with an average price of $1.89 paid by Class 1 roads in 1936 and $2.07 for August, 1937, most recent month for which statistics are available.

The order, first under a law which compels the commission to raise prices at mine to minimums exceeding its estimate of production costs, applied to all bituminous coal produced in Appalachian region, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Alabama. These are known under the Guffey-Vinson Coal Act, which created the commission, as "price areas, 1, 2, and 3."

General fixed price list ranges from about $1.80 to about $2.80 a ton, depending on size and heat content. It narows the spread between various grades established by the market up to the present. Railroad price was set for coal having a "weighted average cost" of $2.15 a ton. The carriers consume about one-fourth of bituminous coal sold each year.

The $2.20 figure is applicable on coal sold up to a certain grade and size. For better coal the roads would be required to pay the regular fixed price.

Columbia Pictures Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corp., and subsidiaries, reported a net profit of $147,311 for the quarter ended Sept. 25, equal, after dividend requirements on the preferred, to 27 cents a share on 349,468 shares of common outstanding. This compared with $129,256, or 26 cents on 296,649 shares, for the corresponding quarter last year.

No Easy Answer to Controversy On Cause of Thin Stock Market

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Interesting light is thrown on the current controversy between the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission, by figures recently released by the Exchange itself. The Exchange view is that the break was made more precipitate by the restrictions on member trading; the SEC view is the direct opposite, that member trading tends to aggravate such declines. At least this is the way their position appears to line up; and the essence of the controversy is the matter of "liquidity" or "thin markets." The Exchange argument, which the Commission rejects, is that restrictions on member trading make the market "thin" or "illiquid" so that it is impossible to buy or sell any large amount of securities without causing prices to bulge or buckle.

The Exchange's figures seem to weaken its own argument, just as Chairman Douglas' figures last week seemed for the most part to weaken his. Stated briefly, the Exchange figures, given in chart form on the front page of its monthly Bulletin, compare the first 64 days of the bear markets of 1917, 1920, 1923, 1926, 1929, 1934 and 1937 (spring) with this fall's initial decline. For each 1 per cent of listed shares sold at the beginning of the 1917 bear market there was a 1.95 per cent price decline. In the 1920 bear market for the same first 64 days, and for the same percentage of stock sold, the decline was 1.99 per cent. The percentage rose to 2.82 in 1923, 2.92 in 1926, 4.36 in 1929, 6.92 in 1934, 8.73 last spring, and 12.54 for the first 64 days of the current decline.

In short a given amount of selling this fall had over six times as bearish an effect on prices as it did in 1917 and nearly three times as much as in 1929. Or in other words, to turn the figures round, it took more than six times as much liquidation (after allowance for the difference in number of shares listed) to drive the market down in 1917 by a given percentage of its peak price as it did last August and September.

Market Growing Thinner

In brief, the market has grown steadily thinner for 20 years. This seems to prove too much for the Exchange's argument. Not only has the market grown appreciably more inclined to buckle under selling since federal regulation began, but it had been changing in this way for 17 years before that. At most, federal regulation may have "accentuated the trend."

On second thought, however, the figures seem more favorable to the Exchange and against the major thesis of the SEC. That thesis is that member trading "accentuates trends" and, to draw the apparently intended implication from both Mr. Landis' and Mr. Douglas' statements this fall, investor and particularly odd-lot trading tends to stabilize the market and modify declines. The last 20 years has seen a tremendous increase in public participation in the stock market, in proportion to professional and member trading. As Mr. Douglas said last Tuesday, "the evolution of exchanges has been from small groups of traders and brokers, to small private membership associations, to great public market places."

As the public has gotten in, the volatility of stock prices has increased greatly. It seems reasonable to assume a cause and effect sequence—that increased proportionate public participation, or decreased proportionate professional and member participation, has transferred the control of prices from those accustomed to trade for eighths and quarters to those accustomed to trade for full points and more.

At several points in Mr. Douglas' statement there seems to appear a tendency of SEC thought to run head-on against this common sense of the marketplace that member trading is more cool-headed than outside and amateur trading. For example, describing the exchanges as "scales," he says, "Scales of such importance must be tamper-proof, with no concealed springs—and there must be no laying on of hands. . . ." Now the chairman can hardly have been speaking against manipulation of stock prices, such as Pecora uncovered, because nobody has been speaking in favor of it.

Hits Member Trading

Mr. Gay's August charges against federal regulations specifically excepted those affecting pool operations; so did Mr. Aldrich's Rochester speech, and one cannot find a corporal's guard in the whole army of Street critics of federal regulation who has a good word to say for wilful manipulation of stock prices. So Mr. Douglas must have been talking about the Commission's standard bugbear, the member trader playing the trend. In fact he says so. "The problem of the permissible field of operation of the profesional trading member on the floor of the Exchange for his own account is one which has long pressed for solution . . . members of the Exchange trading for their own account . . . either create the daily price fluctuations or else contribute materially to their severity."

The step which the Commission has taken is somewhat like the step taken by Congress between the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 and the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914. The Securities Act of 1934 forbade manipulation of stock prices somewhat as the Sherman Act forbade combinations in restraint of trade. The combinations aimed at by the Sherman Act were supposed to be wilfully manipulating prices. But the Commission has gone on to the opinion that members, trading without conspiracy or wilful intent to manipulate prices are also a public danger, just as the Federal Trade Commission Act went on to state "that unfair methods of competition in commerce are hereby declared unlawful." There may be little or much in the analogy.

In any case the SEC argument, as presented or implied by Mr. Douglas, heads up to some rather startling conclusions, which seem to go far beyond the original philosophy of the Securities Act of 1934. They run somewhat as follows, with the apparently implied links in the reasoning in parentheses:

Importance of Odd Lot Buying

Forty-six per cent of the August-September short sales in five leading stocks, on which the Exchange made a survey for the Commission, were made by members for their own account. (This helped to drive these stocks down.) "There has always been present a tendency upon the part of the professional trade to eccentuate a declining market by selling short for speculative profit at a time when public distress adds a factor of demoralization." (Declines in the leading issues tend to drive the whole market down. And when the whole market falls, it may drag business down.) "(Stock markets) frequently become generators of storms on the one hand or of intoxicating overconfidence on the other which cause grave dislocations in unrelated parts of our economy."

So, by this impressive chain of reasoning, we find the professional shorteseller, like Samson, pulling down the whole national temple of confidence.

The reverse of this line of reasoning is used for the odd-lot operator. His business is about 10 per cent of the total volume. The balance of his purchases over his sales runs perhaps at times as high as 20 per cent of his total volume. On an abnormal day Oct. 20, cited by the chairman, the odd-lot dealers, who are said to make most of their living by distrusting the judgment of the odd-lot trader, supplied 42 per cent of odd-lot trading in terms of purchases, off their own shelves. Forty-two per cent of 20 per cent of 20 per cent is less than 2 per cent of the total market volume. Mr. Douglas used about 300 words to indicate that this action by odd-lot dealers was "one of the most important public considerations at the present time. . . ."

It all seems to indicate that both the stock market and general business sentiment are highly fragile, if a fraction of the sales in a fraction of the listed issues can upset a nation's economic equilibrium, and on the other hand if the withholding by dealers of 2 per cent of the buying on a given day, by supplying it off the shelves, can deprive the market of an important beneficial influence. This kind of thinking obviously attaches little value to credit and money management.

Stock Exchange In Boston Starts Advertising Scheme

The Boston Stock Exchange announces a campaign of regular newspaper advertising designed to make known to investors and the public the advantages which it affords as the only "national securities exchange" in New England.

The Boston exchange, in undertaking this new public relations program, follows the lead of the New York Stock Exchange which used newspaper advertising for a booklet describing its functions and operations, published about a year ago.

Besides pointing out the function of the exchange as a primary market for securities of New England enterprises, and companies in which large amounts of local capital are invested, the forthcoming advertisements will call attention to the growing importance of the Boston Stock Exchange as a trading market for securities also traded in New York. Including issues admitted to odd-lot trading, the latter group comprises more than 250 stocks.

Figures prepared by the local exchange show that use of its facilities makes possible savings of from 33 per cent to 97 per cent in transfer taxes. Besides the savings to individual investors, it is pointed out that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts obtains substantial revenues from transactions handled in Boston, to the ultimate benefit of taxpayers generally.

"The Boston Stock Exchange is convinced," states President William B. Long, "that it is its duty, as well as sound business policy, to make more widely known to New England investors the efficient economic service which it provides; both as to its own listed issues and as to the even larger number of stocks admitted to unlisted trading privileges. The strides which have been made in developing our facilities for handling odd-lot trading in issues listed in New York, for example, represent a notable contribution to the investment interests of this section. Similarly, the advertising program now being undertaken evidences the exchange's sincere desire to build and hold public esteem through merit and service."

Chile's Quota Law on U. S. Autos Is to Be Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cost of American automobiles in Chile will be substantially reduced by import restrictions changes to go into effect Jan. 1, 1938, according to the Chilean Consul General here.

"After conference with United States Government officials and American automobile manufacturers, the Chilean Government has decided that quota restrictions on importation of American automobiles will be entirely removed and the government will reduce the special exchange rate necessary for the purchase of American automobiles, radios and accessories. Although the import duty itself will be increased, the net effect of these changes will result in a very much lower price for American cars in Chile," his statement said.

"For instance, the cost of a $1000 automobile in Chile, not considering the import duty, but because of the reduction in special exchange rates, will be about $400 less than before."

Reform Called Big Idea Behind Tax On Excess Profits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The story of the excess profits tax has now reached the point where it can be told; told as a New Deal adventure in reform-recovery, with a strong dash of politics in the denouement, and with the prospect that hastily-jammed-through legislation will now run its full cycle of modification and repeal.

The story began last year when the Treasury was looking anxiously about for new revenues, when tax officials were laying the basis for what later developed into their spectacular campaign against tax dodgers and evaders, and when President Roosevelt over at the White House was making up his mind that this time, really, the budget ought to be balanced.

Herman Oliphant, general counsel of the Treasury, is the man generally credited with having thought up the excess profits tax idea or "white rabbit" which seemed so ingenious at the time and which now looks so disastrous in retrospect. Laymen who are not accustomed to vast incomes may have shied away from a study of this complicated affair, but as an adventure in financial statesmanship that came one of the worst croppers in the New Deal's eccentric history, it has an interest that is anything but technical.

Tax a Reform Idea

The proposal had basically a reform motive. Secondary was the expectation of tat new federal revenue. Mr. Roosevelt is said to have rubbed his hands over the idea as Mr. Oliphant "sold" it to him, declaring it was the answer to a maiden's prayer. In this genial spirit was the plan accepted.

The evil which the plan was designed to remedy was the tendency of big corporations, when closely held by wealthy stockholders, to keep their dividends, rather than pay them out in checks to stockholders. This saved Mr. A, let us say, from paying big income surtaxes on his private income, while his actual wealth was enlarged by the surplus retained within Mr. A's corporation. When individual income surtaxes are large there is a strong incentive for wealthy corporation owners to induce their companies to hold income instead of paying it out. This means, of course, loss to the Government in income tax revenues, and loss to the small security owners in dividend checks.

At any event, the stringent law was rushed through last session and Mr. Harrison, as chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee did as much as anyone to hammer it forward. Mr. Harrison was then playing much closer to the New Deal than he is now. Since that time he has been defeated for the majority leadership by 1 vote, and rightly or wrongly, he attributes this defeat to White House marshaling of votes for his opponent, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky.

Harrison Repentant

It is perhaps the growing coolness of Mr. Harrison toward the White House that explains the strength of his speech of repentance over the radio last night. In this he publicly declared he had made a mistake in pushing through the Administration bill and as well the one's on capital gains tax. He promised revision of each of these measures and offered evidence, indeed, that the sting of the excess profits tax has been pretty well extracted.

The Oliphant tax idea was, of course, that corporations should be taxed proportionately to the amount of profits which they failed to distribute to stockholders at the end of the year. The result of the tax was one of the biggest distributions of dividend checks last winter in history, to gleeful small stockholders. The stockholders were happy, but the corporations insisted that they were being deprived of needed reserves, and small corporations particularly seem to have been penalized.

At any event, the reform cycle is now ending. Mr. Oliphant has not been heard from since the attack began though this has tended to be more and more personal against him as a "brain truster." Instead, Roswell Magill, the new Undersecretary of the Treasury, has superseded him as Treasury man on the "hill," where has has yielded far-reaching concessions in the House ways and means committee that will all but extinguish the debated tax.

A Lightly Graduated Tax

So far as the fight against the tax goes, Mr. Harrison points out, it is practically won. The Treasury still clings to the principle, but has exempted all corporations with net incomes under $25,000 (or 88 per cent of the lot) while on the remaining 12 per cent, the maximum total tax rate is 20 per cent if they retain all their earnings, which is unlikely, and this is graduated down to a 16 per cent, if all net income is distributed.

Thus a lightly graduated tax has been substituted in the committee's proposed changes for the previous severe tax. As compared to the foregoing tax, Mr. Harrison recalls that one "representative of a great business association suggested a flat 22½ per cent rate" last year, besides which the proposed new maximum of only 20 per cent seems generous.

Mr. Harrison in his important speech yesterday also pledged modification of the capital gains tax. Then, having made these concessions, he warned business and the country not to expect too much. "The country must not expect us to be swept off our feet and complete this task overnight," he said. The tax concessions will not be retroactive. They will cover the future and not the past.

But implicit in Mr. Harrison's speech is a commentary on New Deal experiments. In his present mood, it is obvious that this important political figure will not go along with future hasty "panaceas." He was speaking yesterday to two audiences, the public, and Mr. Roosevelt himself. It sounded very much like a declaration of independence.

Shippers Oppose 15 P. C. Advance In Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Shippers opposing a flat 15 per cent increase in railroad freight rates contended today that some lines are making a profit on present revenues.

Wilbur LaRoe Jr., attorney for the American Paper and Pulp Association and Traffic Conference, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to require reports on the financial condition of all Class 1 railroads before it acts on their request for the rate increase.

Railroad spokesmen presented evidence to the commission yesterday to show that the industry needs at least $567,287,000 in new freight revenue.

This is in addition to a $50,000,000 increase expected to result from a recently approved rate boost on a limited list of commodities, and $47,502,000 expected to result from a proposed increase in passenger fares on eastern lines.

J. K. Hiltner, of Burlington, N. J., representative of the iron and steel interests, said shippers were divided into three groups: those unalterably opposed to the rate increase, those who favor it, and those who are for it "in principle" but want it handled more on a basis of the need of each individual road.

Dr. J. H. Parmelee, director of the railroad industry's bureau of railway economics, told the commission that carriers are suffering from rising costs—materials prices, wages and taxes—and declining revenues. He said this is acting as a brake on the economic progress of the country.

Truck Loadings Up 2.78 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Freight moved by trucks in October was 2.78 per cent greater in volume than the same month last year, but 4.28 per cent less than in September, 1937, according to the American Trucking Associations, Inc.

Comparable reports filed with the association by 130 motor carriers in 28 states and the District of Columbia showed an aggregate volume of 493,465 tons, against 515,578 in September and 480,102 tons in October, 1936.

Seasonal fluctuations, plant closings and labor disturbances were given as the chief reasons for the decline in tonnage compared with the September volume.

Transit Group Supports Rate Increase Request

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Transit Association, representing a group of electric railways, notified the Interstate Commerce Commission it supported the steam railways' request for a 15 per cent increase on commodity freight rates.

The Transit Association asked the Commission to allow the electric railways increases in rates comparable to any granted the other carriers.

The Mississippi Valley Barge Line Company, St. Louis, also filed a petition in the railroad rate case, asking comparable rate increases for barge lines and requesting that present differentials in rail and water rates be maintained.

Hotels

New York State

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Marsteus, Manager

In Buffalo, N. Y., stop at
THE FAIRFAX
A Modern Apartment Hotel Ideally Located
Excellent Meals, Moderate Rates for Transients or Residents
715 DELAWARE AVENUE

Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS IN WASHINGTON
Facilitate contacts . . . enjoy prestige . . . command luxury
In The Residence of Presidents
The W. P. Somerville, Managing Director
WILLARD HOTEL

Hotel Martinique
Five Blocks from the White House
Sixteenth Street at M
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Single rates begin at 3.00
Double at 4.00. Special rates by week or month. Write for booklet.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The Traymore
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea
Spacious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science Church. Choice of French and American Foods. Rates intrinsically reasonable — from $5 European, with meals $8. Bennett E. Tousley, General Manager

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
TOO OUTSTANDING because you GET more for less
Ideally situated hotel where the out-of-town visitor and famous city find all much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.
$3.00 up
Roosevelt

New York City

IN NEW YORK you'll find every comfort provided by the Savoy-Plaza to make your visit thoroughly enjoyable. Spacious rooms, tempting cuisine, delightful entertainment and magnificent location overlooking Central Park.
Henry A. Rost, Managing Director
George Suter, Resident Manager
SAVOY-PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE • 58th to 59th STREETS

SHOPPERS—
In the heart of the shopping district with underground passageway direct to Gimbel's. Rooms with bath, $2.50 single; $3.50 double; $2.00 with running water. PLATE LUNCHEONS from $.55. Dinner from $1.00.
Hotel MARTINIQUE
EMPIRE STATE
SHOPPING CENTER
MACY
SAKS
GIMBELS
BROADWAY
32nd STREET
PENN STA.

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.25
For two from $3.00
Princc George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Alburn M. Gutterson, Manager

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath . . $2.00 up
Double room with bath . . $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

COMING TO NEW YORK?
$2 up
Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel. 120 West 44th St. 300 rms., 300 baths. Write for free guide "SEE NEW YORK." H. H Cummings, Mgr.
44TH ST. HOTEL

IN NEW YORK
Hotel SEVILLE
MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.
A Modern Hotel — homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners — Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.
Single from $2.50
Double from $3.50
Special weekly rates for not less than four weeks' stay
OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

NO BAR or RESTAURANT
Small, quiet family hotel bet. 5th and 6th Avenues. Rooms with private bath. Single $2 . . . Double $3.
HOTEL
STANFORD
43 WEST 32nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY

A quiet convenient hotel in
NEW YORK CITY
In the shadow of the Empire State Building. Rooms with Bath: SINGLE $2. DOUBLE $3.
HOTEL *Aberdeen*
32nd St., bet. 5th & B'way, N. Y.

England

A GOOD ADDRESS
in the sense that it is in the heart of fashionable London, directly overlooking Hyde Park, and is so convenient for reaching your social or business rendezvous. Here both residence and entertainment are a pleasure and an economy. 140 delightful rooms (and suites), each with running water, central heating and telephone. The terms —an agreeable surprise. Brochure on request.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
HYDE PARK CORNER
LONDON - S. W. 1
OVERLOOKING ROTTEN ROW
Telephone: SLOane 4321 (10 lines)

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, Essex.
London's Nearest Seaside Resort
WEST CLIFF HOTEL
Every Comfort and Luxury
Only 50 mins. from London. Write for Brochure. Weekly terms from 4 rns.
Phone 4198 Southend.

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the
Hotel REMBRANDT
Facing Victoria and Albert Museum, every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Ivanhoe, Bloomsbury. Buckingham Palace Road.

London: Dean Hotel
OXFORD ST. W. 1
Room, Breakfast, Bath and Attendance Single Room from 8/6. Double Room from 16/-. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms.
Telegrams "TELDEANHO" RATH, London
Centre of Shopping and Theatre Area

Near the British Museum
KINGSLEY HOTEL
Hart St., Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1.
200 Rooms. Comfort and Refinement. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Fires and Telephones in all Bedrooms. Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6. Rooms with Private Bath Room:
Single with Breakfast from 11/6
Double with Breakfast from 19/6
Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet, "Walks in Old London," on application.
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

France

BANDOL (French Riviera)
BANDOL
IDEAL CLIMATE
LE GRAND HOTEL
Beautiful Gardens on Sea Front.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Travel

S. S. LURLINE · S. S. MARIPOSA · S. S. MONTEREY · S. S. MATSONIA

Matson Line to Hawaii

NEW ZEALAND · AUSTRALIA
VIA SAMOA · FIJI

IN HAWAII
one of the largest fish is the A'U
the smallest . . .
the HUMUHUMUNUKUNUKUAPUAA!
Everything's as delightfully different
and unexpected as that . . .
IN HAWAII!

★ ★ *Hotel reservations at the beautiful Royal Hawaiian and Moana at Waikiki are now made when you book steamer passage. An added convenience for Matson travelers.*

NEXT SAILINGS FROM SAN FRANCISCO:
Dec. 7, *Mariposa;* Dec. 10, *Lurline;* Dec. 23, *Lurline;* Jan. 4, *Monterey.*
FROM LOS ANGELES: Dec. 8, *Mariposa;* Dec. 11, *Lurline;* Dec. 24, *Lurline;* Jan. 5, *Monterey.*

Fares (each way): California to Honolulu
First Class from $125 • *Cabin Class from* $85

Also, Matson South Pacific Cruises to New Zealand and Australia, via Hawaii, Samoa and Fiji. Every four weeks . . . *personally-escorted* . . . 48 days . . 17,000 miles . . 12 shore excursions. Complete cruise, First Class from $775 all-inclusive cost.

★

Complete details from Travel Agents or:
MATSON LINE—OCEANIC LINE
New York City, Chicago, San Francisco
Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, Portland

Florida

ENJOY ALL THE FUN— and Cut Your Vacation Costs!

You can do just that, paradoxical as it sounds! We know, from factual research and experience, that you can do it—that is, have *a complete vacation* in America's favorite winter playground, live at one of the country's greatest resort hotels and enjoy many dollar-saving economies that will keep your holiday budget comfortably balanced.

Wouldn't you like to know in advance just how much your vacation will cost you, how much value you can get out of your vacation dollar? We would like the privilege of telling you personally, answering your individual questions, giving you facts and figures on Florida, Florida vacations and *the most amazing vacation ever conceived.*

Our specialists are handy—in our New York and Chicago offices. They will be pleased to hop out to see you, in your office or home, if you are in these metropolitan areas or in Boston, Philadelphia or Washington. If you're too far away for a few-minutes interview, write our northern offices and receive this special information by personal letter. Your request for such service does not obligate you in any way, of course.

The famous hotels offering this new idea in winter vacations are the Miami Biltmore in Miami (Coral Gables) and the Roney Plaza in Miami Beach — magnificent hotels with vast private estates. They are complete resorts in themselves, but this winter they are offering many more facilities and privileges outside their domains and valuable economies that will astonish you. For example, free aerocar transportation (big auto lounge cars) to all the fun in this area! There's a saving of approximately *one-third* of your vacation costs alone!

But let us give the complete vacation picture to you.

● Write, wire or telephone our northern offices: New York, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 712, phone MUrray Hill 2-0521; Chicago, 120 S. La Salle St., Room 1265, phone FRAnklin 4645.

Florida

to Fun
at MIAMI BEACH

Smarter than ever, with more attractions . . . more hotels and apartments (to suit every pocketbook) . . . Miami Beach is again the jovial host to the nation.

There's no other winter rendezvous quite like Miami Beach . . . with its miles of white beaches . . . its fashionable throngs . . . its natural beauty and man-made grandeur . . . its vast facilities for entertainment, comfort and sport.

Let this Florida sunshine pour more happiness into your life . . . thaw out your kinks . . . Get your S. Q. (Sunshine Quota) at America's favorite tropic playground. Ride a sunbeam to fun at Miami Beach!

Average winter temperature, 69.8°

● WRITE to the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Miami Beach, Florida, for information, hotel and apartment rates, and beautifully illustrated Booklet M23.

City of MIAMI BEACH
FLORIDA

5 HOURS 25 MINUTES
ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY

Luxurious Wabash trains afford safe travel with speed and comfort.

Ask any ticket agent for details, or write to—
H. E. Watts
Passenger Traffic Mgr.
St. Louis

WABASH

San Francisco

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
SAN FRANCISCO

Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio, $2.50 to $3.50 for ONE: $3.50 to $5.00 for TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.

P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.

San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor.

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO

Down-town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations beginning at $1.50 without bath, $2.50 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES
HOTEL STILLWELL
Grand Avenue at Ninth
MODERN · QUIET
SELECT

250 rooms each with private bath and outside exposure. Close to shops, churches, theaters, banks and transportation—yet away from the noise. Coffee shop. Garage. Special Weekly and Monthly Rates on Request

KIPLING HOTEL
4577 W. 3rd St.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food

A luxurious yet home-like atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally Known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily, with bath.

Colorado

The Shirley Savoy
DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel
Reasonable Rates
Write for Information
COFFEE SHOP and CAFE
BROADWAY AT 17TH

In DENVER
Olin Hotel
Opposite First Church of Christ, Scientist
FAMOUS FOODS
No liquor served.
Huntington Operated
W. T. "Billy" Briggs Gen. Manager

California

ASILOMAR

Where the piney mountains meet sugar white sand by the blue Pacific. Autumn on the Monterey Peninsula is glorious. Special weekly rates. Am. or Eu. plan. No liquor sold. Operated by the Visels.
PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

St. Louis

The Atmosphere of an Exclusive Club

and yet over 50% of all rooms for $3.50 or less single; $5.00 or less double.

Hotel Wayfair
ST. LOUIS

VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS

A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES.
$2.00 with Bath and free garage.
COMMUNICATE WITH
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

Florida

VINOY PARK HOTEL
ST. PETERSBURG-FLORIDA
OPEN DECEMBER 18TH
On glorious Tampa Bay . . Largest fireproof hotel on Florida's West Coast . . 375 rooms, all with bath . . . All recreational features . . Best clientele . . . Booklet
CLEMENT KENNEDY
Managing Director
NEW OCEAN HOUSE

THE SORENO
on Tampa Bay
Enjoy the Holidays in Florida this year

One of Florida's leading winter resort hotels. Delightful location, near all sports and activities. Select clientele. Booklet.

SORENO LUND, JR., Manager.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

HOTEL SAN SEBASTIAN
Coral Gables, Fla.

An Apartment Hotel of refined atmosphere. Excellent Dining Room. Rates upon request.

Kansas City, Mo.

Experienced Travelers Turn To The Pickwick!
'32 **Pickwick** '34
HOTELS
Kansas City · San Francisco · San Diego

Indiana

HOTEL GARY
GARY, INDIANA

Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Dining Room. Garage and Parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

North Carolina

In the Heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains
Crystal Springs Manor
Hendersonville, N. C.

Warm in winter—Cool in summer
A modern resort hotel situated in "the land of the sky." Open year round. American and European plan.

In Miami it's the
HOTEL
Robert Clay

Refined atmosphere; centrally located; modern comforts; steam heat; low winter rates.
JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

NEW ZEALAND

LOW ROUND-TRIP FARES

	First Class (*Minimum*)	Cabin Class (*Minimum*)
Auckland	$500	$326
Sydney	620	422
Melbourne	640	442

Sail via Hawaii and Fiji on *Aorangi* or *Niagara.* From Vancouver and Victoria. Details from *your travel agent* or any Canadian Pacific office.

CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE
AUSTRALIA

SUDAN
A Perfect Winter Climate

Khartoum, Omdurman, White Nile, via Egypt or direct to Port Sudan. Through route to Uganda, Kenya Colony and the Cape.
Port Said or Alexandria via Cairo, to Mombasa, about £70 inclusive.
For particulars of Inclusive tours, Through Inclusive Tickets at Reduced Rates, Hotels, etc., apply
SUDAN RAILWAYS
Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, London, S. W. 1, England.
Telephone: Whitehall 9921

NORWAY
DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
24 State Street, New York

Minnesota

510 GROVELAND AVE. HOTEL
On the Crest of Lowry Hill
MINNEAPOLIS

A residential hotel of distinction in an exclusive environment.
Emanating friendly hospitality to transient and permanent guests.

For: Moderate Prices
Four Air-Conditioned Dining Rooms
Connecting Garage
Stop at St. Paul's Greater
HOTEL LOWRY
St. Paul, Minnesota

A WINTER HOME
for discriminating people
COLLEGE ARMS HOTEL
DELAND, FLORIDA

Gracious service and well prepared meals in an ideal setting of modern comforts and recreational privileges. 18 hole course adjoins hotel. Please write for details.

THEO C. BROOKS, Mgr.

Clay Hotel
1438 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA
For comfort, economy and all beach attractions. Low daily, weekly and season rates.
For information write Mr. J. J. Aug t, Mgr.

CORAL GABLES LODGE
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Located in residential Coral Gables; quiet, refined, home-like atmosphere; modern construction and attractive patio and porches.
MODERATE RATES

Give **A Glorious Vacation at FLORIDA'S HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL**

Give yourself and your family a gift that includes plenty of fun and sunshine — all the lavish pleasures of Florida's largest hotel and its vast ocean-beach estate—all the brilliant interests of the Metropolitan Miami resort area. A *complete* vacation in one package—Hollywood Beach Hotel SUPER-AMERICAN PLAN rates include accommodations, meals, special Country Club privileges and entertainment features. Opens December 20th; special early season rates through January 14th.

DEC. 25-31—GOLF GAMBOL
AND CHRISTMAS-WEEK HOUSE PARTY

Sports and social highlight of the season! A full week of special events, including the Hollywood Beach Hotel

$3000 OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP
$1000 Hollywood Amateur-Pro

FREE GOLF for guests all during the week on the hotel's famous course or on the adjoining courses when Golfdom's stars are competing in the tournaments. The Hollywood Beach Hotel is a complete resort city in itself, providing the best of Florida's pleasures, from beach to golf, from smart shops to nightly entertainment by celebrated stars and orchestras.

Hollywood BEACH HOTEL
On the Ocean . . . at Hollywood . . . in FLORIDA

New York information and reservation office: Hotel Roosevelt, Telephone MUrray Hill 6-0974.

Your Winter Home in Miami

Overlooking Biscayne Bay—downtown — 16 floors of attractively and comfortably furnished rooms. Traditional Colonial hospitality. Moderate rates. Descriptive folders on application.

ALWAYS WELCOME FOR A DAY TO A SEASON

Miami Colonial Hotel
OTHER COLONIAL HOTELS
WILLIAM PENN HOTEL
Miami Beach, Fla.
COLONIAL ORANGE COURT
Orlando, Fla.
PLAZA APARTMENT HOTEL
Houston, Texas
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
Charleston, S. C.

Going to FLORIDA This WINTER?
If so, be sure to watch for the hotels advertised each Tuesday and Friday on this page.

Alhambra Hotel
The center of convenience in
MIAMI, FLA.
A modern high class family hotel in a quiet neighborhood, overlooking Biscayne Bay. Early season rentals at attractive rates.
W. EARLE SPENCER, Manager

MIAMI BEACH

Showplace of THE BEACH

A smart modern hotel adjoining luxurious individual apartment "villas." Spanish atmosphere - the ultimate in furnishing and appointments - tropic patios. Guest rooms and apartments are livably large - full range from "single" rooms to 2-bedroom complete housekeeping apartments. Quietly secluded in the swank North Beach section, yet convenient to every smart play center. Private bathing beach. Garage. Private boat dock. Complete dining facilities, excellent cuisine, thoughtful service and attention to every detail for your complete comfort and enjoyment.

American or European Plan. Restrictions. Illustrated booklet, rates and details. Write John M. Duff, Jr., Manager

LE ROY HOTEL & VILLAS
A. F. Seward Properties · 3200 Collins Ave.
MIAMI · BEACH

Based on "comfortable" living figures, your family's winter budget in West Palm Beach would show monthly figures about like this for two or three persons: Home or apartment (completely equipped, everything furnished)—$75; Groceries—$60; Recreation—$30 (ample because so many recreations are city owned—free to visitors); Clothing replacement—$20; car or transportation—$8. Here's a total monthly expenditure, based on "comfortable" averages and season rates, of $193—amazingly reasonable for a sunshine vacation in South Florida. Larger families and longer stays further reduce the average. Doesn't this sound interesting? We'll gladly send you the complete story if you'll:

MAIL THIS COUPON

Chamber of Commerce
WEST PALM BEACH
FLORIDA
Send Booklet and Details on Items Checked on List.....
5-17
☐ FISHING
☐ SPORTS
☐ SCHOOLS
☐ HOMES, APTS.
☐ RENTS & RATES

Name .....
Address .....
City..... *State*.....

FLORIDA *as you'll* **LIKE** *it!*

Here's your ideal combination . . . a quiet, rigidly restricted, ultra-modern yet conservatively operated ocean-front hotel for your "headquarters" . . . with all the life and gaiety of Florida's "Gold Coast" near at hand.

PROGRAM . . . Choose your own pastimes from every conceivable sunshine sport. And the ocean is a complete "program" in itself . . . completely furnished private beach-walk, games, lazy sunning, brisk surfing . . . and bathers elevators so you can change in your room. Supervised play for children, too . . . and adult recreations.

FORT LAUDERDALE . . . is a friendly, uncrowded town of 15,000 midway between Miami and Palm Beach, with a quiet, well rounded resort life of its own . . . and with all the gayer centers within easy reach when you're in the mood.

●● Ample parking. All rooms with bath and steam heat. American and European Plan. Ownership Management. For colorfully illustrated booklet, write Arthur H. Ogle, Managing Director,
Box 2013
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

LAUDERDALE Beach HOTEL
On FLORIDA'S *Gulf Stream Coast*
FORT LAUDERDALE FLORIDA

DAYTONA Beach FLORIDA

More accommodations, more facilities for joyous recreation than ever! Thus, plenty of room and pleasures for everyone—*at moderate rates!*

In this sparkling resort, which is at the same time a substantial year-round community, you can enjoy your favorite wintertime diversions in a wholesome atmosphere—without hoopla and ostentation.

Write us for complete information about the ample accommodations—hotels, apartments, homes, rooms—the low living costs and the many vacation interests waiting here for you and your family.

Chamber of Commerce
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
"America's Finest Ocean Beach"

Family Car Bought Usually When Pay Tops Necessities

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The first thing the average American villager buys after his income rises above the necessity level is an automobile, Government economists said yesterday.

They based this statement on a study of incomes and spending habits of 46 villages in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa.

The study, made by the Federal Bureau of Home Economics, showed village incomes ranging from $350 to $4000 annually.

In the higher income brackets, wage-earning families on the average spent more than both business and professional and clerical families for automobiles. In the lower brackets they spent less.

Families in the lower brackets spent an average of 5 per cent for cars, while those with incomes of $2000 or more spent an average of approximately 20 per cent.

The study showed that in almost all income brackets wage-earners spent more for food than did business and professional and clerical workers of the same economic level.

Food was the biggest item for all families, averaging 40 per cent of the income of lower brackets and 31 of the higher.

Federal Court Rules On Indian's Estate

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Nov. 30 (AP)—Former Representative Harold McGugin said yesterday all reference to fraud charges have been eliminated from a federal court opinion which ruled against him in a prolonged legal fight over money of an oil wealthy Indian.

Judge Richard J. Hopkins handed down a three-phase opinion Saturday at Topeka that: The late Jackson Barnett was incompetent when he signed over $550,000 to his wife with his thumb print; that Mr. McGugin and his law partner, Walter S. Keith, were not entitled to fees for legal services; and that the two lawyers must return $137,000 plus six per cent interest from 1923.

Mr. McGugin said he received a copy of the opinion today which had been corrected to eliminate the words "unlawfully, wrongfully and fraudulently" in referring to distribution of the Oklahoma Indian's funds. In Kansas City, Judge Hopkins said the inclusions were due to "an inadvertent typographical error," in the opinion.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. Z-133, Indianapolis

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery; liberal commissions; investment unnecessary; free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Leaving city; beautifully furnished apartment; five rooms; adults; very reasonable. 875 West End Ave. (Apt. 4-C).

CARPETS AND RUGS

HOLIDAY specials. Broadloom carpeting, room sizes, attractively priced to clear overstock; samples submitted. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

SMART dresses, coats, suits and blouses designed or copied; remodeling and alterations. Mrs. Jennie Lane, 573 Boylston Street, Boston. COMmonwealth 8671.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 808 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N Y C Un 4-8242.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL upholstered chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear, and custom-made garments of all kinds at very moderate prices. On all merchandise purchased, 5% to 10% discount to Monitor readers. Located in the wholesale district. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Dec. 6-April 15; 7 rooms, 2 baths; 2 minute walk Christian Science church and subway; $100. Bou. 8-8821.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 123 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAT FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

ORGANISTS

ORGANIST wishes position. Ample experience-ability. Can be heard by appointment. Refs. Address Box X-62, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Attractive rooms, morning water; opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK.

BOSTON, 299 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable room for one or two persons; with private bath. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—2 connecting rooms with bath in attractive home; convenient location; tastefully furnished; well heated; good food. Longwood 9015.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bright, sunny room, newly furnished, with private bath. 1423 Lanier Pl., Apt. 302. ADams 9256.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGHLY recommended governess seeks position; children 3 years up; languages; fine sewing. Telephone RAymond 9-6440. Write Box D-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MIDDLE-AGED widow, white, housework, cook; small family; anywhere. J. BAHN, 106 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. Y. C.—English woman, Oxford degree, to read by hour, or stay with children evenings. Phone mornings Sedgwick 3-6525.

WANTED TO BUY

MONTREAL, QUE.—Used typewriter wanted; must be in good condition and price reasonable for working girl. WI. 7348.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York; Wisconsin 7-7940.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 130 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

European Local Classified

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; garage. Webster & Caren, "Marlands," 27 Saunders Street.

DIARIES

"CHAT OF TODAY" 1938
Useful gift. A diary with helpful, well presented uplifting daily messages; price 1/2, 2/6 doz. BAYLEY "Drumsdene," Stone Park Ave., Beckenham, Kent, or ART STORES, 43 Sloane Sq., London.

FRUITERERS AND FLORISTS

CALDECOTT'S
76, Piccadilly, Hanley
Fruiterers and Art Florists

HAIRDRESSERS

Liverpool—Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Culture. MAVIS WALKER, 39, Tarleton St., Church St. Royal 6190.

OPTICIANS

CHAS. B. HAIGH Consulting Optician
6 Parker LIVERPOOL 1.
Tel.: Royal 638

POST WANTED

LADY, experienced housekeeping, wishes to do work of small house, flat or bungalow; 1-2 family. Box W-896, BCM/CBM, London.

POST wanted by young man, January 1938, as private secretary, translator for Rumanian and Hungarian languages; also good knowledge of English, French and modern Greek. ERNST MARING, Gundeldingstrasse 463, Basel, Switzerland.

RECEPTIONIST (hairdressing 18 years), desires similar position or as Companion, help, housekeeper or assistant Sweets or Fancy Goods. Box W-904, BCM/CBM, London.

YOUNG COMPOSITOR, with inclination for lay-outs, desires permanency. Jobbing. News. Ludlow. T. A., Box W-900, BCM/CBM, London.

TAILORS

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, 11 Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR SALE
or
TO LET with room—power—shafting. Floor space approx. 40,000 sq. feet.

WOOLLEN MILLS, MILLTHROP, SEDBERGH, YORKS.
Business recently carried on by
JAMES DOVER & SONS
Water Power with Bucket Water Wheel and Turbine geared, also Gas Engine.
Apply: Hague & Hague, Solicitors, Sedbergh, Yorks., England

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 34 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. & C. Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

BOSCOMBE SEA ROAD SOUTHBANK
Central Home comforts. 2 gns. Tel. Bos. 1659.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor). 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric, lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts. Inclusive terms from 3 gns.

Bournemouth, Overcliff Dr. Ph. Southbourne 1644
SUNSHINE CORNER
Hotel facing sea. We cannot escape the sun. Winter terms on request. Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

BOURNEMOUTH WAVERLEY ROAD NEAVETTA
East Cliff, close to sea and Christian Science church. 2½ gns. Tel. 716. Mrs. Morrison.

BOURNEMOUTH JERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
For comfort, rest and study, we can meet your need. Benn. Phone: 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E., "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

NEAR BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Near golf courses and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

IN EASTBOURNE Visit
THE DORCHESTER
Upperton Road
Large sunny rooms, h. & c. Good cuisine, congenial atmosphere. Near Christian Science church and shops. Putting green. Terms Moderate. Tel. 1449

EASTBOURNE The BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges. Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive Terms from 3 gns. p. w. Week-ends from 36/-. NO EXTRAS.
Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

FOWEY, CORNWALL. Green Bank Hotel—Excellent position, overlooking harbour and sea. H. and C., electric fires. Tariff, J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6 NO EXTRAS
Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating
Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
23-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A Christian Science church near by
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; buses and tubes to all parts; hot and cold water in bedrooms; ample bathrooms; lift; inclusive terms from 2 gns. per week. 12/- daily 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath.
NO EXTRAS. Good English Food well cooked liberally served. Tariff, Resident Proprietor.

London — Arden House
60-61 Princes Square, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0820
Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day 10/6; residents 3½ gns. Write for tariff.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Pro. 2307. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge; running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

Tel. Liv. 2362, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating. Running Water in Bedrooms. Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

REST, comfort, peace; Elstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire; beautiful mansion home, lovely country, log fires, h. and c. in principal bedrooms, central heating; proprietors grateful for support during autumn and offer exceptional terms 2 to 3½ gns.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON—Woodlands Hotel —Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under proprietor's supervision.

S. DEVON—ACKMANS GUEST HOUSE—Old world peaceful, near sea; electric light, bath, garage; moderate terms. Frv. 8 Huish, near Kingsbridge.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade. A.A., R.A.C. Fully Equipped Central Heating. Lift. Sun Lounge. Orchestra. Golf. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA, ESSEX — Lees Hotel, Westcliff Parade; facing sea and rock gardens; excellent cuisine; H. and C., gas fires; 35 mins. from London. Phone Proprietress, Southend-on-Sea 2118.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND (Continued)

Weston Super Mare, Somerset.
Welbeck Private Hotel
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold water in all rooms. Special Winter Terms.
E. Stray, Proprietress. Phone 908

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW. Pitsligo Hotel, 1 Pitsligo Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams, Pitsligo.

SWITZERLAND

GRINDELWALD
Central Hotel Wolter and Tea Room
Inclusive Rates from Fr. 8.50

England

ACCRINGTON

WALTON & CO.
Insurance Brokers
Represented at Lloyd's
84 BLACKBURN ROAD Tel. 3128

JAMES LORD
(Late ADAM HOPE)
Painter and Decorator
57 and 59, Whalley Rd.
Clayton-le-Moors
Tel. 2432

EDWARD TIPPING

Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY, SERVICE, PRICE
Mitchell's Diadem Flour
192, Blackburn Road and 50, Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROTHERS
Handsome Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats
We stock Jaeger Knitting Wools
8-12 Church St. Tel. 2568

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
For Coats, Costumes, Day Frocks and Evening Gowns.
Ladies' Hairdressing is a Special Feature—Permanent Waving
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., BIRKENHEAD.
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BOLTON

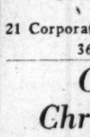
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Such as You Never Saw Before
And at such low prices, too. You can find a gift for every one you wish to remember in our lovely showrooms.
See our delightful windows.
PRESTONS, Ltd.
Cor. of Deansgate-Bank St. Tel. 876

Christmas Gifts for Men
Shirts, Gloves and Ties
McCARTNEY BROS.
Gentlemen's Outfitters
21 Corporation St. 34 Knowsley St.
36 Great Moor St.

Charming Christmas Gifts
Perfumes, Compacts, Powder Boxes, Sprays and many other useful presents.
STANLEY HAYWOOD
Chemist and Perfumer
13 Mealhouse Lane Tel. 3754

Get Lovely Christmas Gifts *from*
Wilfred Johnson
Oxford Street and Market Street

FOR CHRISTMAS
WHITEHEADS of BOLTON
The Store of a Thousand Gifts for all people & all pockets
DEANSGATE BOLTON

DOROTHY M. HALL

444, Tonge Moor Road (Castle Hill)
for
DISTINCTIVE MILLINERY
Hats made to order.
Dainty Christmas Gifts

GRINDROD & WILKINS
for
Quality and Service
ART NEEDLEWORK SHOP
124 Bradshawgate, Bolton

GODFROY'S
FLORAL GIFTS
for
CHRISTMAS

Lovely Cut Flowers, Bouquets, etc.
Market Hall Tel. 1345

ENGLAND

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 909 12 to 2 daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
at
Bradford's Leading Drapers
A visit to our showrooms cannot fail to give you assistance with your Christmas Gift Problems.
Here Are Just a Few Suggestions:
Gloves, Perfumes, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Fancy Linens, Cosy Fire-Side Chairs.
In addition to these you will find a splendid selection of gifts for gentlemen. To make your visit both profitable and pleasurable, we will allow a special discount of 5% in every department until Christmas.

Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
WESTGATE

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Men's Outfitting
Furnishings; Decorations;
Phone 2390 (Fourteen lines)

SERVICE and SATISFACTION every time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS LTD.
PROVISION EXPERTS and really HIGH-CLASS GROCERS.
94 Kirkgate, Bradford
Telephone 2786-7
Branches Also at
2 and 4 Heidelberg Rd. (Toller Lane)
311 Legrams Lane, Bradford
45 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
91 Boar Lane, LEEDS.
"BETTER VALUE"

Fireplaces from £4.15.0 to £50
You are cordially invited to look round our Showrooms where one of the finest selections in the country is always on view and to make your own comparisons of value. *All Tiled Suites from £6.*
TAYLOR & PARSONS Ltd.
BOND STREET AND ALDERMANBURY
(Open Saturdays Until 3 P. M.)

W. Hall & Co.
for
Cushions: Curtains: Loose Covers: Pelmets: Carpets: Etc.
8 Manningham Lane Telephone 8650

LADDERS
For All Trades
Compare our prices, which include FREE delivery.
CHAS. A. BROWN
8a Bower Street Phone 2186

BURNLEY

Christmas Gifts for Men
Men appreciate things to wear. A Dressing Gown, or Gloves, a Scarf, Handkerchiefs, or a Tie. You have a wide choice of these and other suitable gifts at
PICKARD'S
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
18-20 RAILWAY STREET, NELSON

W. HOWLETT
Radio Service Engineer
Agent for Alba Quality Receivers. All-Wave from 9 gns. Any model demonstrated in your own home. Illustrated list sent on request. Repairs to all electrical appliances. 12 months' guarantee.
Address: 19 MELVILLE ST., BURNLEY

JOHN HOLDEN
Joiner, Undertaker and House Furnisher
See our showroom for Dependable Furniture.
87 and 91a Brennand Street
Tel. 3635 Burnley

HALIFAX

KENSINGTON—*a shop*
for every man and woman especially at CHRISTMAS. Agent for a score of exclusive drapery houses including LIBERTY'S, LONDON.—See our large assortment of carefully chosen, sensible, lovely, surprising things for Christmas Presents.
ARTHUR FARRAR, Kensington House
Commercial Street, Halifax Tel. 4138

LADIES'
"REDEX," "LE DUX"
and "COTSMOOR" COATS
in the very newest styles.
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2, Crown Street, Halifax

Indoor Games and Toys of Every Description
Special Christmas Showrooms
BEECROFT
"Sports House"
Union Street, Halifax Tel.: 4039

For Your Christmas Gifts
this year don't fail to visit the showrooms of China and Glass at
NEAVERSONS
China and Glass Specialist
5 Russell St.
12 Old Arcade) HALIFAX
Estab 60 years Tel.: 3288

HILLMAN CARS
MINX *From £169* FOURTEEN *From £248*
COUNTY GARAGE
Hope Street, Halifax Phone 2568

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLAND

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
That Are Different
are found at
Kenneth Levell's Ltd.,
MARKET STREET
Artistic Brassware
Novelties
Exclusive Glassware
Choice China
Artistic Pottery
Lamp Stands and Shades
WALK ROUND GIFT SHOP

CHINA & GLASS
CHOICE GIFTS
That Cannot Fail To Satisfy
We pack, post and guarantee safe delivery to your friends far and near.
ARMITAGES
16 Buxton Rd. and 28 John William St.

See Our Christmas Show
of
Pictures, Brassware, Screens and Photo Frames
Bring us your Pictures to frame.
BREWER BROS. LTD.
5 Shambles Lane Tel. 830

Tel. 898
BLACKBURN'S
Victoria Lane
High Class Florists for Your Requirements
SEEDS FLOWERS BULBS
Members of A. T. D. A.

GIFTS FOR MEN
Everything in Men's Wear
OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
(H. Osborne & Co., Ltd.)
11 John William St.

HULL

E. WELLS
12 Carr Lane
Choice Gifts in Girls and Baby Wear

LEEDS

BRIERLEY'S
of BOND STREET
for Calendars, Christmas Cards
Also the new
Books for Christmas Presents
Wm. Brierley Ltd., 36 Bond St., Leeds

D. SUMMERS
Florist - Fruiterer
24 Lands Lane, Leeds
Telephone 27000

Ladies' Hair Stylist
EVELYN ENGLISH
271 Otley Road, West Park
Headingley, Leeds Phone 51107
PERMANENT WAVING—EUGENE MACDONALD and WELLA SYSTEMS

THE PRESENT
with a future
YOUR PORTRAIT
by SCRIMSHAW
The Studios, 46 Woodhouse Lane
Tel. 23047 Leeds

LIVERPOOL

PURCHASE ALL
Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

ANTIQUES
RARE COLLECTION—Jewellery, Silver Plate, etc. See Windows—Most interesting in city.
REED & SON
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
Near ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Specialists
in
Shirts and Collars Sports Wear
Speedy Service
193 Smithdown Rd. Tel. Wavertree 568

MANCHESTER

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars Envelopes
Lecture Printing Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1069
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

MARSH'S
10, KING ST., MANCHESTER
are displaying a wonderful range of Christmas Gifts and invite your inspection without obligation. Prices from a few shillings to many pounds and every article is guaranteed to be the best quality.
'Phone Blackfriars 0286

POTTERS
12, Albert Road, Levenshulme
Your Curtains Made
FREE OF CHARGE
Why worry making curtains.
Phone RUSHOLME 2693

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK BRIERLEY LTD.)
for
Christmas Gifts
(Ground Floor)
ST. ANN'S PLACE, MANCHESTER

Cliftons
CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR MEN
Silk Neckties, Warm Gloves, Shirts, Dressing Gowns, etc.
Rickards
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
30 Old Millgate, Manchester
Tel. BLAckfriars 5630

G. A. HAWKES
Office Supplies—Printer
Lecture Posters. Single Reel Circle.
87 Victoria Buildings, Manchester 1
Telephone: Deansgate 4579

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing Divan Chairs from £4.17.6; Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

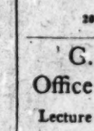
J. Edwards & Son
LTD.
61 Deansgate
ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
Fitted Scientifically

MANSFIELD

WILFRID BAUGH
Family Butcher
SKEGBY, NOTTS.
Litoxel Pure English Beef Suet is obtainable
Post Orders Filled.

G. H. ANDREWS
6 and 8 Albert Street, Mansfield
For Your Christmas Presents
Excellent range of Madeira Hand Embroidered Cloths.
IRISH LINEN GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
See our special displays. Tel. 271

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

L. M. ROBINSON

FLOWERS, FRUIT and Bulbs ready for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Mistletoe Rd., Jesmond Tel. Jesmond 108-109

NEWCASTLE-under-LYME

CARRYER'S
(Staffordshire)
announce
A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF DOWN QUILTS
19/6 to 8 gns.
Furniture. Carpets. Fabrics.

ROCHDALE

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantles
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

SCARBOROUGH

F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Sharrow 51682 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-Covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
Phones 24596-20794

J. W. Shaw & SON
The Confectioners
at HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*
TELEPHONE 20790

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

OXCROFT
Britain's Best HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones: 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23187

PRINTING for All Trades TEL. 22090
SANDERSONS LTD
9-11 Watson Walk
COCKAYNE ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home-Made Chocolates Cream Cakes
18 FINKLSTONE STREET

SOUTHPORT

The Store for
Christmas Gifts
at
BROADBENTS
An Immense Choice for All Tastes and Purses
MELLOR'S
201, Lord Street, Southport
Famous as Pastry Cooks for Nearly 100 Years
Christmas Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, Meat Pies, Chocolates and Crackers.

STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANDRÉ
Court Hairdresser
201, Newcastle Street, Burslem, S. O. T. Staffordshire
Specialists in Permanent Waving. Advisers and Specialists in Beauty Culture

WALLASEY

PERCY VELLAM
Hatter and Hosier
For reliable men's wear and Christmas gifts which men will appreciate.
38a King Street Phone 2962

CARTWRIGHT'S
Florist and Fruiterer
Floral tributes of every description at reasonable prices. Fruit daintily packed for Christmas gifts.
180 LISCARD ROAD PHONE 1144

YORK

FURS
Re-Modelled
Repaired and Cleaned
FRANKLAND
Furrier
62, Main Street, Cockermouth.

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Turkeys for Christmas
Also Geese and Game and the finest selection in Edinburgh of
Prime Fresh Fish

Vans deliver daily in district
Est. 1880
Johnston, Green Ltd.
3 South Charlotte Street
Phone Edinburgh 26193-4
Branch: Station Road, North Berwick

Christmas Gifts in Leather
from pence to pounds
CLEGHORN
129 Princes Street

Wallsend Coal	50/-
Dunfermline Splint Coal	48/-
Best Household Coal	44/-
Warriston Blackband Coal	43/-
Blackband Washed Nuts	39/-
Trebled Washed Nuts	37/6

Special prices for 3 tons and upwards
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depot, Warriston Road
Tel. 23890
New Season's Heather Honey
Geo. Gibson & Co.
Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
Tel. 25146 and 7 44 Queensferry St.

All the Best Books may be inspected at
GRANTS BOOKSHOP
126 Princes Street, Edinburgh
Ask for Christmas List
Phone 31031

JOHNSTON'S
for fine Groceries, Cooked Meats and Rindless Bacon.
(Heinz, Carrs and Chivers Products)
38 Easter Road
and 30 Home Street (Tollcross)

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

J. NEILSON, *Jeweller*
for Christmas Presents from 2/6 upwards
Watch and Jewellery Repairs
27 Rose St. (corner of Hanover St.)
(1 stair up) Phone 24435

GLASGOW

Glasgow's "Premier" Bookshop
for books in every walk of Literature to Suit All Ages and at All Prices.
All the Latest Editions of Every Description. Large Stock of Books for Presentation.
GRANTS *Booksellers* GLASGOW
The Grant Educational Company, Ltd.
91/93 Union Street

DOWN QUILTS
Exclusive Rayon Silk Marocain Down Quilts, reversible, designs with embroidery. Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Rubin, Beige, Peach.

Double Size	65/-
Spreads to Match	27/6
Double Size	79/6
Spreads to Match	35/-
Rayon Marocain Down Quilts with tucked medallion centre and frilled edges. Rose, Blue, Gold, Green.	
Double Size	39/6
Spreads to Match	20/-

A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

Jewellers
W. MORLAND
371 Sauchiehall Street
FOR CHOICE SELECTION of inexpensive
Christmas Gifts
Speciality Engagement Rings.

New Season's FURWEAR
Attractive New Creations in Furs and Fur Garments Are Now Being Shown at
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone 2389 Douglas

Solve the Christmas Gift Problem at TRERON'S
Whoever you wish to remember this Christmas — whatever you want to pay—you'll find ample inspiration at
254 SAUCHIEHALL ST. GLASGOW

Say it with Flowers
Telegrams: "Daffodil, Glasgow" Tel. Bell 2380
MARY FOX
Art Florist and Decorator
194-196 London Road, Glasgow, S. E.
Branch Shop, 312 Argyle Street
Telephone Central 4940

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr

J. Barrie Paterson.
Heraldic Stationer,
320 BYRES ROAD, HILLHEAD, W. 2
Phone: Western 3807
Specialist in fine Stationery. Dealer in Novelties and Toys.

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
Shipbroker and Chartering Agent
93 Hope Street, C. 2
Telegrams: "Anstensen" Phone Central 5756

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2618

THE MENSWEAR SHOP
John Adams
For Christmas Gifts
212 North Street
Charing Cross, Glasgow, C. 3

Complete Foot Comfort
We fit the Sir Herbert Barker Shoe
Illustrated Booklet on application
A. & W. PATERSON LTD.
109, Union Street
We also stock LOTUS, DELTA, NORVIC, and MASCOT SHOES

SCOTCH ROSES
Shrubs, Trees, Hedging
Perennial and Alpine Plants
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263 Argyle Street, C. 2

HELENSBURGH

Gentlemen's Tailoring
3½ guins. to £7.7.0
THE NORMAN SERVICE
(F. T. Norman)
57 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh. Tel. 88
ALSO VALETING, DRY CLEANING, REPAIRING, REMODELLING, ETC.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Famous Blue Mosque—

Monitor Camera Club Print from Mrs. Emily O'Neil, Cambridge, Mass.

As Viewed by Day

Lines About Leaders—106

By a Staff Artist.

Charles Sturt

(1795-1869)

CHARLES STURT was one of the first explorers in Australia. He enriched mankind with the discoveries of lands and waters. His father was a judge in India, his mother a noble woman. In 1799 both decided to have their son educated in England. So after a 6 months' journey, young Charles arrived in London. At college he learned quickly, and his wit won him many friends. He loved the ships, the sea, the horizon, the world at large. Direct means of satisfying this thirst seemed to be lacking. So he finally decided to enlist in the army of George III. Then he was given a detachment of convicts going to Australia.

* * *

STURT entertained no special plan when he landed at Sydney. But he cared little for the routine of garrison life. More congenial to him were rumors then current on the coast. Nobody knew whatlay beyond the Blue Mountains in those days. Oxley had already talked about the existence of an inland sea. But the interior of Australia remained a mystery to the world. Intensely fascinated, the officer came in touch with explorers. And he headed an expedition in quest of the hidden waters. Oxley had searched the land in winter; Sturt arrived in summer. Instead of a sea, he fell upon enormous areas of parched land. Then to his joy he found a wide river swarming with birds. He called it the Darling, after the name of the Governor. And further investigation revealed 3 others flowing into it. In 1829 the young explorer reached one more unknown river. This time it was a magnificent water course, the Murray.

* * *

DID it disappear in marshes, or did it flow to the sea? Determined to solve the question, Sturt carried bravely on. For 30 days he floated down the river in his little canoe. Then suddenly opened up before him vast areas of thick reeds. The only hope of salvation was to row home against the current. Consequently the Englishman began rowing his long way back. He faced rapids, whirlpools, hidden rocks, lurking natives. After many, many weeks his boat glided upon a gorgeous lake. Here was the great reservoir of the waters hitherto unknown. Here was the Lake Alexandrina which would become so famous.

* * *

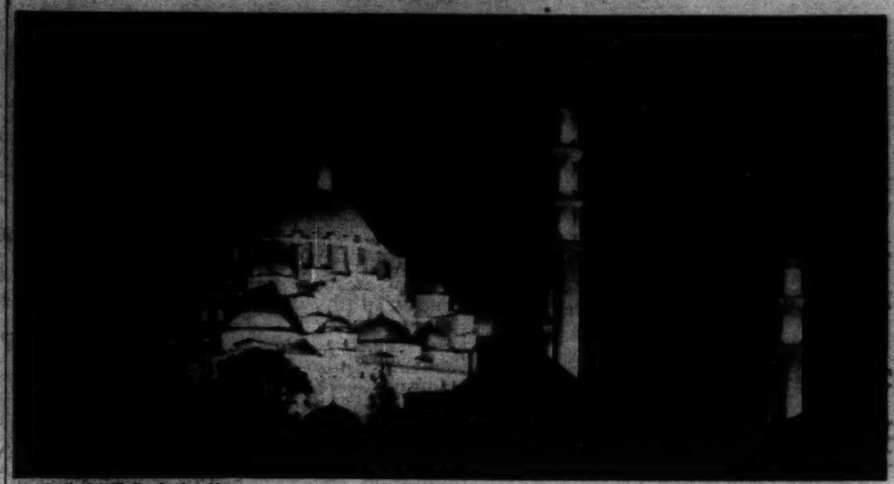
NOW Sturt filled the post of General Surveyor of Australia. This encouraged his hope of a new expedition into the jungle. Ten months later his party pitched camp in a lovely glen. They little imagined what experiences lay ahead of them. One day the birds which had enlivened the spot disappeared. Some of their belongings split into flakes; their ink dried up. The temperature had gradually risen to 132° in the shade. Trying to escape, the men searched the valley in all directions. But their desperate efforts revealed no possible outlet. This extraordinary prison was to hold them for half a year.

* * *

"THE heart of Australia is but one vast, boundless desert." Such was Sturt's distressing belief on returning after 2 years. Yet the world welcomed him as one of its great explorers. He had endowed Australia with the use of immense waterways. He had added 3450 square miles of its interior to the map.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

—at Istanbul



Mrs. Emily O'Neil, Cambridge, Mass.

Night Illumination

Worth Knowing

"A PERSON'S VISIBILITY OVER THE SEA, FIVE FEET ABOVE THE SURFACE, IS LIMITED TO 2.96 MILES, OWING TO THE CURVATURE OF THE EARTH"

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At 10 feet, visibility is 4:18 miles; 20 feet, 5.92 miles; 30 feet, 7.25 miles; 100 feet, 13.23 miles.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzziesmith

Cryptogram

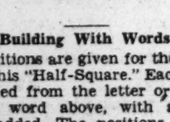
["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzziesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

A quotation on the subject of "speech" by Joubert forms the basis of today's message. With this as a hint, see how long it will take you to solve this puzzle:

"JK ILH MGNNHFMH GO EQHHML PEH GKDR MGJK GO CGDS BKS EJDZHF. TH QFG-OGPKS AJIL MDHBF IHFNE, BKS KGI AJIL GTEMPFH IHFNE."

Building With Words

Definitions are given for the words to fill this "Half-Square." Each word is formed from the letter or letters in the word above, with another letter added. The positions of the letters may be altered when adding the new letter each time: 1, A vowel. 2, A conjunction. 3, A prefix. 4, Trim 5, Intended. 6, It attracts. 7, A covering. 8, Part of a whole.



Letter Changing

This is shared by a Chicago reader. Try changing COAL to FIRE, making the change in such a way that the word HEAT is used between COAL and FIRE.

What Is Capacity of Each Jar?

A quantity of water sufficient to fill 3 jars of different sizes will fill the smallest jar 4 times; the largest jar twice, with 4 gallons to spare; or the second jar 3 times, with 2 gallons to spare. What is the capacity of each jar?

Fun With Antonyms

And here are 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	expansion	aridity	
2	sharpness	falsity	
3	movement	contraction	1
4	extent	concavity	
5	rigidity	immobility	
6	humidity	bluntness	
7	interior	flexibility	
8	assent	brevity	
9	convexity	exterior	
10	veracity	dissent	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

Attitude

"Success or failure in business is caused more by mental attitude even than by mental capacities."—Walter Dill Scott.

Truth

"I do not think that anyone objects to a statement of opinion or an argument either pro or con, being put forth in the editorial pages, provided the editorials do not contain misstatement of facts."—President Roosevelt.

Billy Goat's Sled Ride

A Story for Children

Little black Billy goat rolled and rolled in the newly fallen soft white snow. It was all very strange to him as it was the first snow he had ever seen. After a while he was tired of frolicking so he trotted over to the stable yard fence to watch the boys building a snow fort on the top of the hill.

Presently little black Billy goat opened his eyes wide and stared. Great big balls of snow were flying through the air. Then he saw the heads of Ned and Jane—head-bobbing up and down over the top of the snow fort they had built at the foot of the hill.

"Baa—Ba—Ba—Ba," scolded little black Billy goat.

"Brrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr," said the wind that swept down from the hill blowing so hard against the stable-yard gate it flew wide open with a bang. And with it came another sound that was neither a Brrrr—nor a bang. With a swishhhhhhhhhhh—a big soft white snow ball flew right into little black Billy goat's face. He shook his shaggy head, the funny-looking whiskers hanging from his chin bobbed back and forth, and he did some quick thinking. He looked in the direction of the fort and saw that Ned and Jane were not in sight, so he ran swiftly out of the stable yard.

Usually little black Billy goat did not like to climb the hill, for it was steep and it looked slippery. But today he did not mind, because he was very cross. He didn't like to have snow thrown in his face.

When he reached the top of the hill, little black Billy goat put his head down close to the ground and chased the boys from the fort. Then he butted his head into the snow fort and it tumbled down all over him. Because that made him all wet as well as cross he knocked down their snow man too.

"Baa—Baa—Baa—" laughed little black Billy goat as the snow man's head fell off and went rolling, getting bigger and bigger as it hopped and jumped down the hill. It stopped when it reached the tall chestnut tree and fell apart. Turning around quickly, he saw something else. It was the new bobsled of Tom Jones, a neighbor boy.

There was a sparkle of mischief in Billy goat's eyes as he went up to the sled, and he said to himself, "It will be fun to take a ride on that sled."

So he put his front feet on the top of the sled. That seemed to be all right, so he lifted up his hind feet too. The sled began to move.

Little black Billy goat threw back his head as the wind whistled through his horns and ruffled his fur coat. "It is great fun to ramp along like this through the air," he thought.

Quite suddenly he was being

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Down the Hill It Went

carried along at a terrific rate of speed down to the bottom of the hill. He was so scared he wanted to jump off the sled. But his legs were stretched out stiffly under him and he thought "Better stay on as long as I can."

So little black Billy goat closed his eyes and began to be very sorry he had chased the boys and broken up their fun. He decided if he reached the bottom of the hill safely he would never be cross again.

All too quickly the sled jolted to a stop, turned over, and dumped poor little Billy goat into the big pile of snow that had once been a snow man.

"Baa—Baa," cried little black Billy goat, digging his way out. Then he heard the tramp of the boys' feet on the snow as they ran down the hill. Jane was with them too. Suppose Tom Jones scolded him because he had broken his sled! Little black Billy goat started to run for home.

But instead of scolding him, they all laughed. Ned caught him and stroked his nose and brushed the snow from his fine black fur coat, and Jane fondled his horns and his head.

"Now I know I shall never be cross again," thought little black Billy goat.

In Lighter Vein

Give Them Shorts

Farmer: "And mind you, give the calves a lot of chaff."

New Hand: "Yes, sir; I appreciate a bit of fun myself."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Proof of Fraud

"Here's a story about a collar button found in a cow's stomach," called the husband to his wife, as she was making the beds.

"It must be a fake," she replied. "Who ever heard of a cow crawling under a bedroom dresser?"

—Answers

"All right, come down. Cap'n says you can 'ave two lumps in your cup."

Etiquette

Mother (to small boy who is going to a party): "Now, dear, what are you going to do when you've had enough to eat?"

Little Tommy: "Come home."—Pathfinder.

Aha!

Bill: "You know, this is the shortest book I've ever read."

John: "That so?"

Bill: "Yes, it contains only one word."

John: "What's the book called?"

Bill: "'Who's Who in Italy.'"—New Yorker.

Let It Go and Enjoy a Duet

Willie was destined to be a great violinist—at least so thought his mother.

But one evening, while Willie was practicing on his fiddle, she got a bit of a shock. Her husband stamped in from the garden and glared at his son.

"Why didn't you tell me that Willie was going to practice on his violin tonight?" he demanded. "I've spent half an hour oiling the gate!"—Edinburgh Despatch.

A Stray

"Now, Harry," asked the teacher, "to what family does the whale belong?"

"I don't know," replied Harry. "Nobody in our neighborhood has one."

Not So Portable

"You have a very nice collection of books," complimented the neighbor, "but you really should have more shelves."

"I guess you're right," admitted the owner. "But, somehow, I never could get up the nerve to try to borrow any shelves."

Daily Anecdote

A Good Son

While Emile Loubet was President of France he was first of all a dutiful, solicitous son. In all things his venerable mother, active and industrious, came first.

Even after Loubet became President, his mother kept a stall in the market-place of the little town of Montelimar, which was their home. Here in the early morning, when Loubet was visiting the town, would occur the following scene:

A little market cart driven by a country fellow in a blue blouse, and bearing an elderly woman, would draw up before the market-place. M. Loubet would approach the cart, lift the woman down, and give her a kiss. While the countryman unloaded the produce and arranged it in the stall, Loubet would offer her his arm and escort her to a convenient seat, and with his own hands set up the umbrella which was to shield her from the sun. Then after all had been made ready for the day's business, he would seat himself and chat with her for a little while.

Having provided for his mother's comfort and well-being, Loubet would then turn toward his house to take up the affairs of the Republic of France.

Quotation for Today

HOW active springs the mind
That leaves the load of yesterday behind.
—ALEXANDER POPE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Exchange Students"

Philadelphia

A mother who was eager for her son to go to a college of mines, but could not quite see how it was to be managed, found a happy solution that blessed two families.

She had a friend in the city where this college was located. This friend had a daughter who was ready for college and who was desirous of taking a teachers' training course.

There was a state normal school in the first mother's town. She wrote to the friend with the daughter and asked how she would like to send Polly to her for the school year so that she might take the Normal College work—provided that Bill could go to the friend's home and go forward with his plan to be a mining engineer.

This worked out pleasantly for both families, and made the desired education possible for both young people.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Beginnings and Endings

The players, divided into two equal lines, stand facing one another a few feet apart. Four letter words, each beginning with the letter "B," are then spelled in the following manner:

The first player in Line No. 1 says, "Ba," for example. The first player in Line No. 2 quickly completes the word by adding perhaps "rn," thus spelling "barn." Player No. 2 in Line No. 2 may then say, "Be," or "Bl," or come other combination; and Player No. 2 in Line No. 1 completes the word as before.

This criss-cross word building continues to the ends of the lines, and is then taken up again by the two leaders. Players score one point against their line each time they fail to complete a word, or build a non-existent one.

The contest should not run over ten minutes. At the end of this period the line having scored the smaller number of points is the winner.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Brevities

Washington Post: "Eating liberal quantities of spinach will improve your looks," declares a woman columnist. Say, sister, did you ever take a good look at Popeye?

Milwaukee Journal: A Londoner suggests larger outlays for royal display, as he says they stimulate business. Er—would this be priming the pomp?

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Japan has declined to participate in the Nine Power Conference. The Nipponese heard on good authority that they were to be brought up on the Brussels carpet.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Add Similes: As sharp and idle as the curiosity that possesses you when you find a piece about two inches long has been clipped out of the paper.

Detroit News: A Book Week orator points out that tomes of 1000 pages sell for as little as a dollar. Pound for pound, this compares favorably with meat prices and should make for plain living and high thinking.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "In the commerce of speech use only coin of gold and silver. Be profound with clear terms, and not with obscure terms."

Building With Words: A, AN, ANT, NEAT, MEANT, MAGNET, GARMENT, FRAGMENT.

Letter Changing: COAL, coat, boat, beat, HEAT, head, herd, here, hire, FIRE.

What Is Capacity of Each Jar?: 14 gallons; 10 gallons; 8 gallons.

Fun With Antonyms: Expansion-contraction; sharpness-bluntness; movement-immobility; extent-brevity; rigidity-flexibility; humidity-aridity; interior-exterior; assent-dissent; convexity-concavity; veracity-falsity.

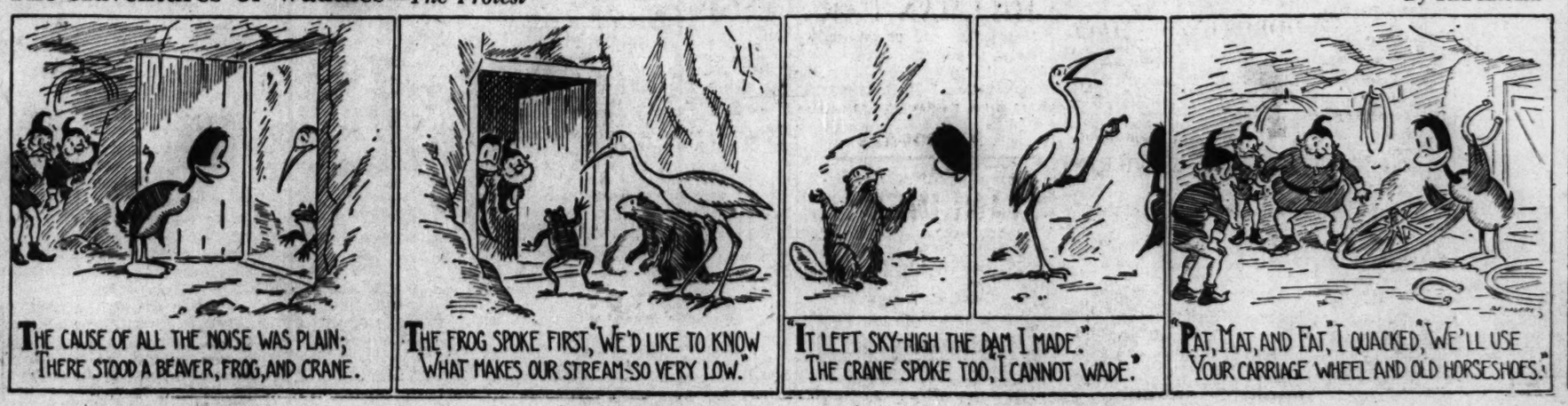
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Yes Sir!!*

By LE PELLEY

MY REPORT CARD DIDN'T TURN OUT SO WELL — LOOK WHAT I GOT IN SPELLING !!!
LOOK WHAT I GOT IN DEPORTMENT!
OH, ME — I'LL HAVE TO BREAK THE NEWS GENTLY TO DAD —
Time marches on
DAD — YOU WEREN'T THE BEST-BEHAVED BOY IN SCHOOL WHEN YOU WERE YOUNG, WERE YOU ??
I SHOULD SAY NOT, SON — I GUESS THERE WERE TIMES WHEN I WAS FAR FROM IT
TAKE A LOOK, DAD —
A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK !!!
!!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Protest*

By THE HAGERS


THE CAUSE OF ALL THE NOISE WAS PLAIN; THERE STOOD A BEAVER, FROG, AND CRANE.
THE FROG SPOKE FIRST, "WE'D LIKE TO KNOW WHAT MAKES OUR STREAM SO VERY LOW."
"IT LEFT SKY-HIGH THE DAM I MADE." THE CRANE SPOKE TOO, "I CANNOT WADE."
"PAT, MAT, AND FAT," I QUACKED, "WE'LL USE YOUR CARRIAGE WHEEL AND OLD HORSESHOES."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Monopoly—Enemy of Capitalism

WHEN President Roosevelt asked the Federal Trade Commission to study the connection between "monopolistic practices" and the rising cost of living, some of his critics said he was only trying to dodge responsibility for the business recession. They declared an attack on monopoly was designed to put on business the blame for trouble caused by the Government's attitude toward business. This, we believe, was a biased and undiscerning view of the President's purpose. For he is now showing, according to reports from the train taking him to Miami, that he intends to continue with a drive against monopoly.

Such a program is entirely consistent with the President's own views and with the traditional position of his party. Even before the halcyon days of William Jennings Bryan, control of monopoly was a cardinal doctrine of the Democrats. Last year when the Republican National Convention was framing a platform Senator Borah inserted a plank on monopoly which caused some embarrassment to the Old Guard when it was later discovered to be verbatim from the Democratic platform on which Woodrow Wilson ran in 1912. And close examination of the Democratic platform of 1936 disclosed a keen awareness to the dangers of monopoly and definite promises to curtail it.

In beginning his vacation by talks with Robert H. Jackson, head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, on methods for controlling monopolies, the President is not only taking a step which might help to reunite his party but one which can also definitely aid permanent economic recovery.

For unbiased observers who stand aside from the barrage of blame and counter-blame in which government and business have been indulging it is clear that the spread of monopoly is the greatest economic threat to capitalism. It furnishes political threats to capitalism, their best excuse. For it destroys free competition, the very foundation of capitalism. It oppresses the people with high prices, curtails markets and checks production. Agitation against a free economy and demands for a planned economy find fertile ground when monopoly blocks the distribution of the products of a free economy.

After an impartial study of the question, the Brookings Institution reported that although the productivity of workers in American manufacturing industries increased more than 25 per cent between 1922 and 1929, "retail prices did not decline at all." Are American industries again clogging the economic machine by failing to reduce prices as fast as costs of production decline? Is monopoly one of the causes of present business slowness?

Government itself has been remiss in fostering monopoly by tariffs, subsidies to certain producers, restrictions of production and similar measures. But business men who really believe in capitalism can do more to avoid a planned economy by refraining from monopoly than by questioning the President's motives for attacking monopoly. The attack needs to be pressed by both Government and business.

R. S. V. P.

THE United Brewers Industrial Foundation is presenting to the American people the brewing business as a body pledged "with all thoughtful citizens, to the promotion of practical moderation and sobriety."

We believe many thoughtful citizens will ask: "Does the United Brewers Industrial Foundation really mean to make itself a public force for 'the promotion of practical moderation and sobriety'?"

The United Brewers Industrial Foundation is presenting the brewing business as a body pledged "faithfully" to promote the objective of "practical moderation and sobriety" and as "convinced that beer (unlike, we are left to assume, whisky and distilled liquors) is the nation's bulwark of moderation and sobriety."

We ask: Will the United Brewers Industrial Foundation join The Christian Science Monitor in "practical" campaigning to promote "practical moderation and sobriety"? If the United Brewers Industrial Foundation is convinced that beer bulwarks the nation's moderation and sobriety, will the United Brewers Industrial Foundation help promote a practical campaign to show how whisky and distilled liquors destroy the nation's moderation and sobriety?

On what evidence are the American people asked to believe that the United Brewers Industrial Foundation will actively promote "practical moderation and sobriety?"

Perhaps the United Brewers Industrial Foundation will not wish to join The Christian Science Monitor in the proposed campaign. Perhaps it will prefer to father the campaign alone. When the United Brewers Industrial Foundation conducts such a campaign, the American people can better judge the value of its pledge.

R. S. V. P.

Ersatz or English?

THE Board of Examiners in New York City, dismayed by deteriorating articulation among public school pupils, is about to try voice recording machines in its effort to eliminate what has come to be called "ersatz English." Whoever says "boid," meaning "bird," or "bud" meaning "but," talks "ersatz," and probably says "abzurd" meaning "absurd," "cidy" meaning "city," and "runnink" meaning "running." Observable in the public schools (and no doubt encouraged by much of the speech currently afloat in the "balloons" that make conversation visible in the comic strips), such perversions are a point of adverse criticism against the educational system and a serious problem for those who direct it.

The insidiousness of "ersatz" is measured by the fact that the voice recording machines will not be used to correct pupils but to eliminate or inform teachers who are setting the pupils a bad example. Parents have complained that children are not hearing good English from their teachers. There are requirements presumably in force that should insure good articulation; but, by report of an interview with the chairman of the Board of Examiners, many of the teachers would be unable to pass these requirements. Oral interview tests have not solved the problem, and such tests obviously leave no record that can be impartially examined in case of dispute. The recording machine will make such a record.

Speech can then be repeated and studied in detail, and, as would seem equally important, it can be heard by the speaker. The gift that Burns thought would so appreciably improve mankind would thus be given the examinees, who in some cases would probably be surprised and dismayed to hear themselves as ithers hear them.

"Plus Freight and Taxes"

JOHN Q. TAXPAYER has a hard time knowing the various things he's paying for and how much for which. When he pays his federal income taxes he mentally jots that down as cost of national government. When he sends a check for property taxes on his house he probably understands that it is for local government. But of the breakdown of items within those classifications and of the number of invisible levies he pays he naturally knows but little.

In some of the American states he is told his sales tax pennies and tokens go to pay old-age pensions. When he reads on the filling station pump the figure that indicates the difference between the cost of gasoline and the price he pays for it, he fondly hopes the tax difference goes to build roads. But in a system abounding with subsidies to farmers, industries, the merchant marine, air commerce and perhaps to government-owned competition for the taxpayer's own business if he operates a public utility, there is little one can tell individually about how much these additions to the regular functions of government cost him.

It was explained in these columns the other day why it is impossible to determine how much the oldest of American governmental subsidies, the protective tariff, costs the public, since in addition to customs payments the larger portion is paid directly to domestic manufacturers in enhanced prices. Even after the individual taxpayer reads that farm subsidies will cost an aggregate of probably $700,000,000 during the coming year, he does not know just how much of that will come out of his pocket. Likewise, an appropriation for ship subsidies or federal aid to state highway construction translates but vaguely into terms of the individual tax bill.

At times it has been customary for motorcar manufacturers to quote the price of their cars as so many hundred dollars "plus freight and taxes." This is some warning at least of the federal excise tax on automobiles if not also of the sales taxes which apply in many states. In some respects these and other excise or "nuisance" taxes have a merit of visibility though they may be open to objection on other grounds.

In view of the apparent tendency to subsidize one thing after another from industry to farming and from TVA to alleged loafing on relief, it would be a noteworthy, perhaps even revolutionary, invention if someone could devise a series of tags like the ones on the gasoline pumps that would tell us how much of what we pay is for the things we buy and how much is for "freight and taxes." A further division might even be illuminating—showing how much is really taxes and how much is "paying the freight" of enterprises that ought to pay their own way.

A SCALE has been made which can measure one fifteen-millionth of an ounce. Seems offhand like much ado about next to nothing.

American Microcosm

Book News of the Day

ARE the American people being welded together by common ideals or is the distrust which various groups feel for one another deepening? On the one hand lies the faith of great masses of the people that America is still a land of opportunity for all; on the other are patent instances of economic, racial and religious prejudice.

Trying to find out if the melting pot really melts, Elin L. Anderson made a study of the racial groups in a single community—WE AMERICANS (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. $3). She chose Burlington, Vermont, a little city of 25,000 inhabitants, a commercial center serving a wide rural area, with a university, a fine residential section, a business district, a few factories and warehouses and some shabby tenements. It is conservative, individualistic, moderate.

* * *

About 66 per cent of Burlington's population is composed of elements foreign to the old Yankee stock—French-Canadians, Irish, Jews and a smaller number of English, Italians and Germans, with a sprinkling of twenty-nine other nationalities. Miss Anderson's effort, in her three-years' investigation, has been to determine the part played by each of the main ethnic groups in the life of the community, how it feels toward other groups, whether it wishes to preserve its cultural and linguistic individuality, what its conception of American citizenship is and whether elements of cleavage or amalgamation predominate.

To this end the author has noted the tendency for ethnic groups to live by themselves in distinct sections of the town, the cleavage of schools into public and parochial, discriminations in economic, social, civic and religious life. She has found that the division into Roman Catholic and Protestant is more disruptive than racial divisons, and that the two school systems perpetuate the differences. She finds that in many cases racial consciousness is giving way to class consciousness, one kind of prejudice yielding place to another, but that the most difficult barrier still is that of religion. Behind this major cleavage is also the struggle of each ethnic group to maintain a place in the sun, with the leadership of the newer elements going to the Irish.

* * *

Individualism, independence of character, has been one of the valued inheritances of American communities like the one Miss Anderson has studied. Transcending the scope of a survey, she suggests that independence may not be as valuable as interdependence, and that development rather than conservation is the wiser aim. In the words of Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, whom she quotes: "Tolerance is not enough. We must make America not only safe for differences but actively appreciative of them."

W. K. R.

Sounds Good

Who'd Have Guessed It?

IT ALL started by my offering to run an errand for my wife. That errand meant matching some dress material. (It is strange that dress material can never be bought in the exact amounts, always there must be just one-half or one-quarter of a yard more.) But at the time I thought it an unusual circumstance that it had come out uneven, and I sincerely imagined I was performing a deed which never again would be required in the annals of our establishment. Of course, I was wrong. However, with the help of three very patient clerks and a floor-walker, I managed to find material to match the sample with which I had been sent off. Everybody was pleased with my efforts—even my wife. So much so that in my innocent bliss of having done well, I was soon persuaded to do more. And almost before I knew it, I found myself changing my walk home so that I could include button and notion shops. It was rarely that I didn't have a card of eyelets, a bit of binding tape or some other very necessary gadget in my pockets. There are innumerable items on a dressmaker's agenda!

Pride has, it has been truthfully said, been the undoing of many; unfortunately, it still seems necessary to be undone oneself before pride is discovered in the woodpile. I had begun to do rather well with the gadgets—no longer minding tremendously, and beginning to effect a certain glibness in the way I said to the notion-counter clerk: "Two spools of magenta silk, number 00 twist, and five yards of one-eighth-inch baby blue grosgrain." Of course, there were times when I fumbled and grew red—but—on the whole it was not so embarrassing!

* * *

Then we moved into quarters too small to permit extras. That old familiar dress form to which I had mistakenly spoken a hundred times in the none-too-light back hallway was to be discarded! I was delighted to see it go; but I never stopped to consider what might happen after it had been left behind!

There was little choice, really: I could either impersonate the discarded dress form and model the costumes—or sit cross-legged on the floor and—mouthful of pins (very bad, I was warned against it in school)—turn up hems! Perhaps that doesn't seem much of a choice but—

In time I could manage the cross-legged business very well—too well, in fact, for I forgot to mind it. And that was the beginning of the end: A habit which is fixed is a habit which isn't altered by pulling out a few basting threads. After all, sitting cross-legged on the floor afforded a measure of relaxation.

And so it came about that in addition to my hanging and pinning, I began regularly to frequent hemstitching places and to become accustomed to speak—after office hours, of course—in terms of shirring, plaits and plaquets!

But this morning! I crossed the Waterloo—I mean very definitely I met my Rubicon—was completely nonplussed and ignominiously defeated. While in a certain shop on the usual sort of dress-making errand, I noticed several large folio volumes spread out. Having a few moments to wait, I idly fell to turning over the leaves of the nearest volume. It was a pattern book, but to me who with all my erranding and pinning scarcely knew the difference between a ruffle and a redingote, it was only a magazine of women variously garbed for street, tea, the theater, etc.

* * *

In the midst of my idling, a clerk came along and started a conversation about necklines this year. Asked my opinion. For a moment, in my confusion, I thought she was talking of certain stocks not necklines, and so I said they were ridiculously low, and that a move was on to put them up!

And then came the deluge! Schiaparelli, Mainboucher, Lelong and Maggie Ruff were called down upon my head, together with I don't know how many of their contemporaries. My dumb amazement must have called for some pity, for when this spate of downright abuse was at its height, it suddenly became very quiet. Then there followed a violent sniff and these words: "And you call yourself a dressmaker, Sir!"

Can you imagine it? I couldn't—not until I was four blocks away and my face was somewhat less pink. She thought I was a dressmaker; she actually thought I was in the business! And my wife—how can I ever justify my refusing so abruptly to turn up any more hems?

D. B. J.

North . . South . . East . . West

Disappearing Barriers

By Frank E. Perkins

AN UNHURRIED journey which took us into several representative sections of the Middle West during the past fortnight has made possible a more or less comprehensive study of conditions and of the people with whose background and habits of thinking I have long been familiar. Agriculture is, of course, the principal industry in the regions visited. From it have come the intangibles—their advanced culture, their fine homes, their churches and schools and colleges. It is their means of livelihood, first of all, that continues to give them some concern. They have proved that only as they prosper at least measurably can they insure the preservation and development of the finer things which they cherish.

It is because of an increasing apprehension that the foundations are being threatened that there are manifested almost everywhere in the great grain belt and dairy sections of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, particularly, indications of definite unrest, politically.

The men and women of the middle country grain and dairy farms are not mere babes in the woods who unthinkingly accept what is told to them or what is read in newspapers and magazines. They saw their money go adventuring in Wall Street in the boom times preceding the crash. Few of them saw any of it return. They observed the rainbow in the political skies with the dawn of the new era of promise in 1934. They are observing today the signs of the times in the hope that they may discern that which is of good import and no longer be misled by the false or faulty. And in this, it may be, they are at one with their neighbors everywhere.

The significance of all this is that no political prophet, no matter what his creed or kind, would be able at the moment, to convert or convince the people generally to a belief in or acceptance of any unproved or untried theory which he might propound. At first I was inclined to regard this as a hopeful and welcome sign of progress and disillusionment. But as I look farther and observe more carefully there seem to be signs of that deeper and more ominous unrest which, in other countries, have led to upheavals and the surrender of that greatest of all privileges, the power and right of self-government. Are we, in fact, losing faith in our own ability to govern ourselves? If we are losing, or if we are in danger of losing that faith, it is because we have permitted or condoned the usurpation of that right by continuing, in state and national legislative bodies those who have failed, in the hour of need, to represent those who have delegated power and authority to them.

The recourse of a free and enlightened people in such an emergency is not to despair; but to recapture, by means they have been taught to employ, the sacred rights which are theirs. Every nation which has surrendered itself to dictatorial authority has done this because the people first lost faith in their power and ability to govern themselves.

But it should not be forgotten that the assertion of this right of popular government must be orderly and in conformity with prescribed rules and processes. Any spontaneous and unregulated movement designed to overthrow or destroy administrative authority because it may have failed to fulfill its promises is as dangerous to a democracy as it is to a monarchy. The remedy is not by mass action, or by force, or by alliance with transplanted theorists. It is to be sought and found only by a resort to those processes which, in the past, have been proved sound and available. An amalgamation of all the discordant elements of unrest might constitute an irresistible force, but its influence would, because of unrestraint, be menacing and destructive. Fusion, by whatever name and in whatever questionable cause, challenges the guardians of constitutional prerogatives.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cutting Off the Pipe Lines

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following telegram was sent to President Roosevelt some time ago:

> We heartily approve Chicago speech and believe the country is behind you. We urge that you and other nations put the "quarantine" into effect quickly by cutting off petroleum products and metals from Japan.
>
> William A. Noyes
> James W. Garner
> Albert H. Lybyer

I believe that Japan is universally condemned and nearly everyone will approve of this pacific method of controlling Japan. Few people realize how dependent the aggressors of the present time are on petroleum products and metals.

WILLIAM A. NOYES

Urbana, Ill.

The Wide Horizon

Bypaths of Russia's Revolution

By Joseph G. Harrison

THE Soviet Union has just finished one of its gigantic celebrations, this time in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the October Revolution. For it was in the fall of 1917 that Russia, after struggling under the Provisional Government, which had taken the power from the monarchy in March of the same year, turned at last down the path of communism. Under the leadership of Lenin and Trotsky, Stalin then being virtually unknown outside Bolshevik circles, the first attempt was made to put into practice the precepts of Marxism, which the world had been discussing for more than half a century. Yet if Lenin could view the Soviet Union today, he would see changes that might cause him to wonder if it were still following the path of Marxism, or if it had turned down yet another path.

Many of the changes are so apparent that they must thrust themselves upon even the casual student of Russian history. First, there came the swing away from world-wide communism to a communism based upon Russian nationalism. The slogan, "Long Live the World Revolution," has lost its fervor in Russia. Instead one hears of duty to the "Socialist Fatherland." A far cry from the days when the Bolshevists believed that communism in Russia could not succeed unless followed by communism throughout the world. Now the Kremlin's nationalism seems as strong as that of Germany or Italy and its negotiations with Western democracy are in the best tradition of pre-Revolution diplomacy.

* * *

Then there has been a gradual return to class distinction, not, to be sure, in the sense of upper and lower classes as in other countries, but rather, as Trotsky says, with the "exaltation of the big proletariat over the petty." With this has come a more liberal attitude toward the private possession of goods. At the same time the Kremlin has instituted two profound changes in orthodox communism of the Lenin brand. It has begun to glorify the family as a social unit, while doing all in its power to increase the birth rate, both changes being reminiscent of Rome and Berlin. Finally, the hierarchy of Russian rulers has turned its back on one of the cardinal points of Lenin's policy, dependence upon the good sense of the people for the direction the revolution should take. In his "History of the Russian Revolution," Trotsky writes that Lenin "did not impose his plan upon the masses, he helped the masses recognize and realize their own plan." Nicolai Lenin once said that the Russian masses were far to the left of the Bolsheviks. Have the present rulers of Russia moved still farther away, so far they cannot hear the voice of the people?

Another change shows even more clearly how sharp is the break between the present regime and the objective of the October Revolution. That change has to do with the now famous statement of Lenin that the "state (meaning the governmental set-up that now exists) would in the end wither away." And with that withering away there would be introduced the final status of the communist state, when "all exploitation has been abolished and all classes have been merged into one."

* * *

Neither Lenin nor Marx ever presumed to state at just what time such a "withering away" of the government and its oppressive measures would occur. They did believe, however, that the farther communism sent its root into the national soil the sooner that time would come. Let us see, however, just what the present occupants of the Kremlin think of that theory. Joseph Stalin, in a recent speech which deserved more prominence than it received, stated, "The class struggle does not 'wither away' in a classless society, but becomes intensified." As reported by the official newspaper Pravda, the dictator went on to say that the state, instead of "withering away," will continue to gain in strength.

Now a gain in strength under the present Russian set-up could mean but one thing, the further concentrating of power in the hands of a small group, responsible only to themselves.

Two theories present themselves in explanation of this shift from early aims. The first one is that Stalin has every desire to follow orthodox Leninism, but that the hostility of the world will not permit it; that while fascism and democracy both seek communism's downfall, the latter cannot pay full attention to internal developments. This follows Lenin's statement that communism cannot succeed in one country alone. The other theory returns to the lessons of history, and points out that almost every revolution of the people has but replaced one autocracy with another. Strong leaders are raised up to save the revolution from reaction and they in turn refuse to relinquish power. Both theories have their strong defenders throughout the world. And if some outside force such as the shock of war doesn't come to shake the Soviet state, perhaps the world will have to wait some time to determine whether the Russian Revolution will refind the path of Lenin or will continue into the unknown along the path of Stalin.